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THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name, of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish im artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

VOL. XIX. NO. 18.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 956.

**Seme 'ardent young Vignian' has hunted up, sin the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript, a report of an excellent in the Forland Transcript of Salam, and atken occasion to excrete the report of American the Forland Transcript of Feb.

**It red an editorial article of a lecture delivered by the Rev. T. T. Stone, of Salam, Mass., before the Rev. T. T. Stone, of Salam, Mass., before the Rev. T. T. Stone, of Salam, Mass., before the Morth States, why should not the holding of them in a state of the Salam, should not the holding of them in a state of the Rev. T. T. Stone, of Salam, Mass., before the Morth States, why should not the holding of them in a state of the report of Mr. Faulkner, slavely has been stone to the spatial Mr. Faulkner, slavely has been stone to the spatial Mr. Faulkner, slavely has leaves resonant to the state that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat that it did exist there, the fact must be ascribed to a redundant supply from the forger slave treat tha tract from his lecture. This man of God says, that even were he called upon to surrender a fugitive slave, or to assist in quelling a slave insurrection, he would refuse, and that any son of New England who would comply with any such demands would be recreat to humanity and to God.' Such is the language of a fiend in human shape, who abuses the holy calling of preaching the word of the living God, in which is inculcated meckness, humility, brotherly before species. See Could a man of such charges and the such charges are the charge of the such charges and the such charges are the such charges and the such charges are the such charges and the such charges are the such charg kindness, charity, &c. Could a man of such character be viewed in any other light than that of a murderer? I merely cite these extracts to show the marder? I merely cite these extracts to show the people what sentiments are entertained by men at the North who are called ministers; and we all know what influence they all have with their flocks; and yet some of our Whig friends would say to us, that it is only confined to a few fanatics at the North, when we see nearly the whole Northern del-egation in Congress voting together on these sec-tional questions, because they are afraid of public

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS BY MAIL

The South is now being flooded with abolition docnents and newspapers. Whilst the Anti-Slavery Standard continues its offensive visits, we observe another of the same sort—the Pennsylvania Freeman—has commenced to be circulated in the Southern Tass commenced to be circulated in the Southern States. We respectfully invite the attention of President Taylor, the control of the post-office department. These decuments are treasonable. The Freeman denounces the Constitution of the United States as 'an infamous and wicked covenant.' These publications are not only insulting to the people of the South, but are intended to explain a complete translation of the complete of the south of the complete of the compl

SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SPEECH OF MR. HORACE MANN. OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, 1849, ON SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.) But the gentleman from Pennsylvania retorts But the gentleman roll remayivation leads upon Massachusetts, and refers to certain things in her history which he regards as disreputable to her. In this, he has been followed by the gentleman In this, he has been followed by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bedinger,] who has poured out a torrent of abuse on my native State, and who has attempted to fortify his own intemperate accusations from a pro-slavery pamphlet which has been profusely scattered about this House within a few days past, and which is not merely full of falsehoods, but is composed of falsehoods; so that if one were to take the false assertions and the false or merely full of it, there would be nothing. The state of the constitution of the United States as 'an inflament of the post-office department. These publications are not only insulting to the people of the South, but are intended to overthrow our institutions and plunge the country into the direct evils.

The German plunge the control of the Post-Office Department, and also the power to regulate what mater shall be carried through the mail. In the absence of legislative enactment then—for we believe has the entire control of the Post-Office Department, and in all pobability an aboltionist; and it is a bad beginning for the admission of a Southern States where they are prohibited by lane.

The recent and increasing circulation of these documents is the South in saying that the should endeavor to fill the Post-Office Department, and in all pobability an aboltionist; and it is a bad beginning for the admission of a Southern President, that the endine confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and that the should be carried the Post-Office Department, and that their confidence in the agents of the Post-Office Department, and the prohibited by the content is believe the institution to be cruel towards men, the gold that could be earned by the accursed trailing these documents is believe the institution to be cruel towards men, the gold that could be carried to the prohibited by the prohibited prohibited and prohibities and prohibited prohibited and prohibited prohibited prohibited prohib

one of these was a case of suicide committed by a man who had become insane from the loss of his wife. Which of these events, in the opinion of my

anonymous correspondent, constituted the crime,—whether the bereavement that caused the insanity, whether the bereavement that caused the insanity, or the suicide committed in one of its paroxysins,—
I am unable to say. Now, what satisfaction even a bad man could have in referring offences against law and morality to public schools, when he must have known that the very existence of the offences only proves that education has not yet done its perfect work, I cannot conceive. And what spite, either against an educational office which I once held, or against an institution which is worthy of all honor, against an institution which is worthy of all honor, could be so mean and paltry as to derive gratification from referring me to long lists of offences, only one of which was committed in my native State, I must leave for others to conjecture. Surely, the author of these letters must have known little of common schools, and profited by them as little as he has known. Had he referred to any considerable number of crimes perpetrated in Massachusetts, I would take his letters home and carry them into our public schools, and make them a text for a sermon, in which I would warn the children to beware of all crimes, and especially of the meanness and the against an institution which is worthy of all honor es, and especially of the meanness and the

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enough to take need to the mediators of its liver.

But, sir, the stranger from the North visits the courts of justice in this city; he goes into halls set apart and consecrated, even in the dark and half-heathenish periods of English history, to the investigation of truth and the administration of justice; but if he sees any specimens of the colored race there, he sees them only as menials. They cannot go there as witnesses. However atrocious the wrongs they may suffer in their own person and character, or in the person and character of wife or children, they cannot appeal to the courts to avenge or redress them. If introduced there at all, it is as a bale of goods is introduced, or as an ox or a horse is brought within their purlicus, for the purpose of try-

bale of goods is introduced, or as an ox or a horse is brought within their purlieus, for the purpose of trying some disputed question of identity or ownership. They go not as suitors, but as sacrifices. In the courts of law; in the temples with which all our ideas of justice, of right between man and man, are associated; where innocence flies to be avenged;—in these courts, an entire portion of the human race are known, not as men, but as chattels, as cattle. Where, for them, is the Magna Charta, that the old barons wrested from King John? Is a whole race to be forever doomed to this outlawry? Are they forever to wear a 'wolf's head,' which every white man may cut off when he pleases? Sir, it cannot be that this state of things will last forever. If all the rights of the black race are thus withheld from them, it is just as certain as the progress of time that they, too, will have their Runnymede, their Declaration of Independence, their Bunker Hill, and their Yorktown.

Such, sir, are the sights that molest us in the courte, that molest us everywhere. But the week passes away, and the Sabbath comes,—the week passes away, and the Sabbath comes,—the day of rest from worldly toils, the day set apart for social worship, when men come together and by their mutual presence and assistance, lift up the hearts of each other in gratitude to God. But where now are the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored population, that seemed to be so numeration of the colored populat

so we go from the courts and the churches to the schools. But no child in whose skin there is a shadow of a shade of African complexion is to be found there. The channels are so cut that all the sacred and healing waters of knowledge flow, not to him, but by him. Sir, of all the remorseless and wantor cruelties ever committed in this world of wickedness and wanton which shuts out from all the meast of instruction, a being whom God has endued with the capacities of knowledge, and inspired with the divine desire to know. Strike blossom and beauty from the vernal season of the year, and leave it some the complexity of the heart of children the acquisition of knowledge which shall give ever-renewing and ever-increasing delight through all the cycles of immortality, and which have the power to assimilate the finite creature more and more nearly to the infinite Creator. Sir, he who denies to children the acquisition of knowledge, works devilish miracles. If a man destroys my power of hearing, it is precisely the same to me as

somerge from their menial condition; who are bein reaved of all the wonders and glories of knowledge,
less tunder its expansions their natures abould be and aminilated all the wedders and harmonics of the
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other, not the object of benevolence, but the victim of licentiousness.

But to resume: When the visiter to this city from the North leaves his lodgings, and goes into the public streets, half the people whom he meets there are of the same degraded class. Their tattered dress and unseemly manners denote congenital debasement. Their language proclains their ignorance. If you have occasion to send them on an errand, they cannot read the direction of a note, or a sign on a shop-board. Their ideas are limited within the narrowest range. They speak the natural language of servility, and they wear the livery of an inferior condition. The coartipon the mind. Jou do state is perpetually force—indity out of their degrada. They are oftentimes almost as the life of a human being is reclaimed to good, just to make the mary a stave who is bought and sold and jundiced skin, more sallow and more yellow than that of many a stave who is bought and sold and on the official with the persons, lest suddenly, on the presumption from color, they should be seized and sold for runaway slaves. A yellow complexion here is so common as the degrader of slavery, that one whose skin is colored by disease is by no means out of danger. To enjoy security, a man must do more than take care of his health. It is not in the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his heart, the must see also to the secretions of his

bale of goods is introduced, or as an ox or a horse to brought within their purlieus, for the purpose of trying some disputed question of identity or ownership. They go not as suitors, but as sacrifices. In the courts of law; in the temples with which all our courts of law; in the

morant and blind as themselves?

We go from the courts and the churches to the and desirable in retaining slavery here, as to be a

slave in the slave States? But clearly the principle is different in regard to slaves in this District, where we possess the power of 'exclusive legislation.' But if gentlemen at the South see a principle which debars them from surrendering slavery in this District, we at the North see a principle which prompts us, and will prompt us, until the work is accomplished, to renewed exertions. On the same ground on which slavery in this District has been defended for the last fifty years, it can be defended for the next fifty slavery in this District has been defended for the last fifty years, it can be defended for the next fifty, or the next five hundred years; it can be defended forever. This idea of perpetual slavery in the very household of a republic of freemen, is not to be tolerated, and cannot be tolerated. But I will added to my argument with a proposition which seems to me be figured to this period, adequate reasons can be shown, before any nation, civilized or uncivilized, upon the face of the earth, for restoring it to slavery upon the face of the earth, for restoring it to slavery again, I for one should have no fears of entering into an engagement upon such a condition, that it should again become 'a land of Egypt and a house

(To be continued.)

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

ANREXATION OF CUBA.

A Mr. T. C. Reynolds, late Secretary of Legation to the Court of Madrid, has been publishing some developments in reference to the plots of this government for the annexation of Cuba. It appears that Mr. Saunders, our minister to the Spanish government, had been instructed by President Polk to sound the Spanish Minister upon the subject, and prepare the way for a negotiation. Mr. Saunders conceived the idea of guaranteeing the Spanish debt to England, taking a mortgage on Cuba for security, rather than that England should get possession of the island. As that debt is three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, our Secretary thought and fifty millions of dollars, our Secretary thought and fitty millions of dollars, our Secretary thought this was going it rather too strong, but thought it was possible that the Minister was only acting by orders from the highest source. Still R. felt bound to use all his abilities in preventing the great consummation contemplated by Messrs. Polk & Co. As a Democrat, he conceived that such a thing should not be done without being submitted to the people. a Democrat, he conceived that such a time should not be done without being submitted to the people; but his great reason was, that if Cuba was annexed, men of a hue or so too dark might get into high political station. He says:

'I also felt bound, as a Southern man, and indeed as an American, to look to the terms of any proposed annexation of Cuba; for in that event, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Amistad, about one-half the slaves of Cuba would be freed; and as the laws of that island make no distinction between the free whites and the free blacks, the South and the Union might find in their bosom a free negro Commonwealth, claiming the right to send freed slaves as Senators to our Congress, unless proper provisions were made in or pre-vious to the conclusion of the treaty, to secure the present de facto position of the white population of

From the (Miss.) Cairo Delta. ELWOOD PISHER.

As our friend Elwood is attracting some attention, As our friend Elwood is attracting some attention, peculiarly from his published lecture upholding slavery, we think any thing relating to his previous opinions may not be altogether uninteresting. We have known Elwood for a long time, and we distinctly assert that he is not a Quaker, having been expelled from that respectable Society some years since. When he was a young man, he was a Whig—growing older, he turned a Democrat—and now we defy Satan himself to tell what he is. He is now in favor of slave States, of slave labor, and of everything con-Satan himself to tell what he is. He is now in layor of slave States, of slave labor, and of everything connected with slavery, yet we recollect the time when he was a rank abolitionist—of the rankest, most foul-mouthed, ultra kind. Indeed, he carried his antipathies so far as to discard the use of cotton goods; to refuse sugar in his coffee, or to employ N. Orleans molasses for culinary purposes. Yet, as our brother of the Davenport Gazette remarks, time her parts of the parends of the parends of the sentine her senting the sentine her sentine her senting the sentine her sentine her senting the sentine her senting the sentine her sentine her senting the sentine her senting the sentine her senting the senting the senting the senting the senting the senting the sentine her senting the senting the senting the senting the sentine her senting the sen our brother of the Davenport Gazette remarks, and obeying a law of fanatical human nature, in changing, he has run to the opposite extreme.' Elwood is a faithful follower of Calhoun. We believe he would just as faithfully follow the devil, with an equivalent promise of reward. Elwood is a great reasoner. He can make black appear white, and vice versa, as well as any other man, but then he cannot reason us into believing that he is the most consistent man in the world. consistent man in the world.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY.

Two slaves were brought about a week since in a vessel from Virginia to this city. The vessel lay near the foot of Canal street for several days, and when it the foot of Canal street for several days, and when it became known that slaves were on board, a number of the abolitionists proffered to aid them in gaining their liberty. The slaves were grateful for the interest taken in them, but refused to accept the offers. When the vessel left for Virginia, they returned in her to their master, whom they loved.—N. Y. Sun.

They returned to Virginia, not because they loved to be slaves, but because they loved wife and children, parents and home. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreampt of in the Sun's democracy.—A. S. Standard.

A very able and spirited Address has been recent put forth by the Free Soil Association of the Discit of Columbia, which is attributed to trict of Columbia, which is attributed to the pen of F. P. Blair, Esq., editor of the Globe. It is a remarkable document from such a source, and gives cheering proof of the substantial progress of the anti-slavery reform. We give most of the document

'The great evil which clings to this District, and encumbers its progress, is the weight of slavery. This fatal malady makes the emigrant shun it—the active and enterprising, born in it, fly away—and those, fixed by controling circumstances, it makes supine, and incapable of the self-prompted, respected, inspiriting industry which animates the bosom of the independent free laborer. Hence it is that the broad bosom of the Potomac is almost without ships
the great canal, reaching far into the interior, almost without boats—its sluices, commanding the best water-power in the world, without business—and the fine, healthy, easily enriched country surrounding, to great extent without manufacturing establishing cities, penetrated by large commercial chan without population and cultivation. The ap prehension that the National Government itself wi be called to abandon a District falling so far behin in the career of prosperity every free section of the Union, blessed with the freedom of all classes, contributes greatly to the calamity which Congress has the power to remedy, and should long since have re-

Session after session, petitions and memorials by the people, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District, and the instant abolition of the slave trade, have been urged on Congress, but urged in vain. Even John Randolph, the most overstrained st of the rights of Old Dominion, was scan dalized at the shocking traffic carried on at the slave pens—the shambles set up for the sale of human beings—under the very eyes of Congress. He demanded a committee to inquire into the enormity and pledged himself, that if the abuse could not oth wise be abated, he would himself pursue the matter, and drag the crimes of the malefactors to light. But neither the strong appeals made in the memorials of the leading citizens of the District, nor the keen, indignant, eloquent voice of Mr. Randolph, could penetrate the dull car which mercenary influences and political interests turned towards them. Members of Congress, and their constituents from the South, were purchasers in this mart; and the great political power which certain men in the South wielded, and who looked to still more ambitions honors than they were at home causely to intious honors than they wore at home, sought to ine itself by a concentration and control of t whole Southern strength, as a section, in their own hands, by exciting jealousies on the subject of slavery, in regard to which they assumed the champi-

By them, the ban has ever been put upon ever Southern man who dares to vote an amelioration in the condition of the slave, or the master of the slave, in any place over which Congress is clothed with ju-risdiction. The subject is interdicted even to inquiry. A motion in Congress on the subject is the too agi ation on the part of these peculiar gua sin or agration on the part of these peculiar guardians. Their cry is, that if Congress touches the topic where it has rights over it, the next step will be to interfere where it has no such rights. They have, by these alarms, affecting Southern members at home, and threatening the patriotic with a dissolution, put down the right of petition—repelled petitions by laying general rection to receive the second of the seco tions, by laying even a motion to receive them on the table. They stifled debate in this indirect way in Congress so successfully, that the arrogance of the South Carolina Legislature has grown so high, that it has at last sent an express resolution to Congress, telling it that "the time for debate has passed"—a direct menace, forbidding it to do its duty, at the

peril of encountering the power of South Carolina!
 'The pretext asserted for the perpetuation of slavery in the District, (in the late caucus address,) is, the District must be held as a necessary "ou nd the territories, "every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish be work of abolition at pleasure, in the States themelyes"—that was District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet they would to prevent

We hold this to be a mere in terrorem argument, to frighten the Southern people into the attempt to en-force on others a wrong which they would not themselves endure. Delaware is embraced and over-shadowed by the free States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey: why is it not clamorous for lost slaves, and rife for a dissolution of the Union, by way of r dress? Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Misso ri, form a cordon of slave States around the free now do these States exist, when an asylum is preented at every step along a line of two thousar miles, where fugitive slaves, 'as soon as they place their feet over the invisible horder would be Do Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia and Misfrenzied with fear at this dangerous to escape the apprehension? No! South Carolina, which scarcely ever loses a slave by flight, is alone distressed, and would have the little District of Cobia receded to Maryland, abandoned as the seat of government, and slavery perpetuated in it, be-cause otherwise, 'nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition at pleasure, in the States them-

We trust that these panic-making strains have lost their power to excite the feelings of the people of the South, and the threat of a dissolution of the tion, its influence over the patriotism of the North, It may be that the oligarchy of South Carolina, which made the continuance of the horrid African slave trade the sine qua non in the establishment of the confederacy, will seek to dissolve it, rather than see its relic extirpated in the District of Columbia. But what other Southern State would join in this na-But what other Southern State would join in the tioud parricide? Would the Southern people, imbued with the liberal spirit of the age, and for the most part, out of South Carolina, enjoying popular to the property of the willing to rally round an oligarchy stitutions, be willing to rally round an oligarchy hich does not allow the mass of the people to vote for Senators or Representatives, Governor or President, and make it the nucleus of a new confederacy? Would they do this at the hazard of civil war, and the subversion of all that has crowned this h isphere with imperishable glory, as the light of fre dom throughout the world, merely, because Congre deemed it a duty to listen to the petitions of the capital of the Union, and de

em from the slave institution and the slave trade Emancipation may be effectuated under wise an stluttry provisions by Congress, and the slave-trade abolished here, without impairing the rights, or endingering the interests of any slave State in the Union. It will operate on slavery in the adjoining States, only by showing, from the rapid growth of a free population and the reaches. free population, and the new impulse given to inclus try and the arts, to agriculture, commerce and man ctures, how much more valuable, in all its re is the toil of freedom than that of slavery? roblem, demonstrated on a spot insulated on all ides by slave-labor, will be a salutary lesson to the Southern States, and induce them to work out their own deliverance, from an evil which is fast wasting the rich and sunny regions—covering them wit sterility and poverty—while the cold and stone sterility and poverty—while the cold and stone North is become bright with verdure, rich in fruit in mineral, agricultural and manufacturing wealth and, what is of still higher value, a dense, energetic ducated, intelligent and powerful populat

No son of the South can look upon its great and renowned Commonwealths, which once stood first in everything which gives rank and superiority to States, and see them sinking into hopeless inferiority, without the deepest sorrow—without deploring the first policy which all the world. the fatal policy which all the world conde none can remedy but themselves. If it be persisted in, like doomed Africa, contrasted with Europe, that looks down upon it from the North, the slave States of the Union will, in the course of a century, make a like counterpart in blackness and barrenness to the brightness and fertility of the free States. As chil-dren of the South, full of every filial feeling and inthe bottom, full of every final recing and instance, norther beginning of life, by every fond recollection of previous history, to prefer its interest and glory beyond that of all the world, we fervently pray God to avert the destine. ert the destiny.

The members of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia renew the pledges of the first declaration of principles to their brethren throughout the Union. Their faith is immovably fixed or out the Union. Their faith is immovably fixed on that true Magna Charta of human rights, in which Mr. Jefferson asserted the liberties of his country. They will give their best efforts to accomplish its great designs by all legitimate means. They will

ABC ... TION OF SLAVERY IN THE DIS- labor to extend the Ordinance of 1787, to preserve labor to extend the Ordinance of 1787, to preserve the freedom of the territories, and will pre-note the progress of emancipation, through the safe, judicious and practicable modes suggested by Mr. Jefferson. We give our adhesion to the party formed on this basis; and from that party we expect an unfaltering support, to accomplish the objects of the multiplied petitions addressed by the people of this District to Congress, for deliverance from the oppression of the slave institution, and the slave-trade.

> We republish the following candid but humilession, at the request of a subscriber. THE DUTIES AND DERELICTIONS OF

THE CHURCH. BY REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, ENGLAND.

War is one of humanity's direct curses; one of the most horrid demons that ever escaped from hell to desolate our earth; and yet there is a fascination and a spell in it, which all its blood and groaus and and a spell in it, which all its blood and groans and unutterable inisery are not yet strong enough to break. The military passion, which one would imagine to be the first that Christianity would subdue, will be found to be among the last to yield to its powier; and the glory of arms, as it is called, will be, perhaps, the latest to be eclipsed and lost amid the mild radiance of the Sun of Righteousness. But mossuredly, even this shall be accomplished, if there be any truth in revelation, or any power in God. How is it that the pacific principles of the New is than its ever convened on any other occasion. The Testament make way so slowly in the trovid? Just be any truth in revelation, or any power in God. How is it that the pacific principles of the New How is it that the pacific principles of the New Testament make way so slowly in the world? Just because they make so little way in the church. The church of Christ does not seem to know her vocation, as a mirror to reflect truth upon the world. But she has committed another mistake; and that is, in not rightly appreciating what the truth is. She has confined her attention too exclusively to creeds and formularies of doctrines, and has held up to the world.

The continuous of the Northern States than is ever convened on any other occasion. The general interests of the cause command, at that time a consideration which at no other can be given them. It has never, since the formation of the Society, been more apparent than at this moment, that the Anti-Slavery cause is left where it ever has been, in the hands of the members of the American Society. The propose that Slavery will there is as yet no reason to suppose that Slavery will formularies of doctrines, and has held up to the world only a portion of treuth. Things which ought to be done are truths, as well as those which ought to be believed. Love is a great, glorious and fundamental truth, for God, the great truth, is love. The church ought to shine forth in the lustre of all practical truth. She as little knows her power as the does her vocation. She underrates her influence, forgetting that she is the habitation, the body, the organ of the living God. The Lord her God in the midst of her is mighty. And then it must be continued to the members of the American Society. There is as yet no reason to suppose that Slavery will ever be abolished, except through its efforts. The general importance of the annual meeting, and the aspect of the cause at this moment, which gives us every thing to hope for if we persevere—every thing to fear if we falter—appeal alike loudly to Abolitionists, all over the land, to make the ensuing Annual Meeting of the American Society. her example is not imitated, her power is not felt, for want of more that is divine and heavenly about her. SHE IS TOO LIKE THE WORLD TO LEAD IT. She does not appear as the tabernacle of the Lord. Let the church be what she ought to be, what she night be, and what she one day will be, and she would command the attention, secure the reverence, and obtain the submission of the world on all points of truth and morals. Slavery and wars, at her bidding, would come out of the bodies they have possessed, troubled and tormented, just as the demons did, which, at the voice of Christ, left the men who dwelt among the tombs, and, entering into the swine, left their former victims in liberty and the accomplishment of its great object, through the second property of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday next. Hopefully, courageously, unyieldingly, has it struggled for the accomplishment of its great object, through the same property of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday next. Hopefully, courageously, unyieldingly, has it struggled for the accomplishment of its great object, through the same property of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday next. peace. Men do not see the sin of slavery and war, however clearly they perceive and willingly acknowledge their evils. And why do they not see it? Bemore their evils. And why do they not see it? Bemore their evils and against the most formore their evils. And why do they not see it? cause their spiritual vision is weakened by the fee-bleness of their piety. The sense of the spiritual eye is in the heart; and if that be dull and obtuse,

Spirit of God, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned'; and this effect must be felt just in proportion as the animal nature gains power, even in those who are renewed. Our great tude of its administration, and the rectifued of its course. With a platform broad enough the therefore, must be to bring up the tone and vigor of practical godliness in the church; to prepare her clearly to see the sin of war and slavery, and, at the same time to give tenderness to the conscience, the same time, to give tenderness to the conscience, and resoluteness to the will, for the destruction of

they are the light of the church. Instead of sinking to the level of the people, they should draw up the people to their own; instead of a timid, shrinking, time serving spirit, and acting upon the law of claim from the pulpit, and, if need be, from the prison and the stake, the sin of whatever opposeth treaff to the kinedexper of Ceil. When the prison are the hinged to the time being, if this treaff to the kinedexper of Ceil. When the time being if this treaff to the kinedexper of Ceil. When the time being if this treaff to the time being, if this treaff to the time being if th claim from the pulpit, and, if need be, from the prison and the stake, the sin of whatever opposeth itself to the kingdom of God. When the church is what it ought to be, the world will be converted; and the church will be what it should be, when its ministers are. A better church will make a better world, and a better ministry will make a better church. Let this be sounded forth through all lands. Birmingham, Nov. 14, 1845.

on its platform—it has never nesitated to apply the principles to the conduct or position of any institution to slavery in the United States? What is it that does most to keep the public conscience at ease on the subject? What is it that renders abortive all control or the State. Starting with asserting the interest singulars of slaveholding, and the duty of the the laws sustain the system, and that supposed inter-immediate emancipation of the slave, it has not only and the love of power, and the love of base passions freedom of speech, and relied on nothing but the which the system engenders, and that a shew of ar-gument, opaque and inconclusive on one side of a honest, unforced convictions of its members, as to does much to sustain the system. But, after all, the most efficient of all supports, the thing which most directly interferes with all attempts at reforma-tion; that which gives the greatest quietus to the conscience, if it does not furnish the most satisfacconscience, if it does not furnish the most satisfactory argument to the understanding, is the fact that the system is countenanced by good men; that Bishpops, and Priests and Deacons, that ministers and elders, that Sunday school teachers and exhorters, that pious matrons and heiresses, are the holders of slaves, and that the ecclesiastical bodies of the land address and exhorters, that pious matrons and heiresses, are the holders of slaves, and that the ecclesiastical bodies of the land address and exhorters and that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in san that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in san that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in san that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in san that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in san that right has been enjoyed to an extent in many instances degenerating into perversent in the same and excess. It has, from time to time, calmly uttered its own convictions of what should be done or avoided; but in no instance has it sought to coerce uniformity of sentiment on any point. It has extend the properties of the land and th

longing to Messrs. Archibald Paull, Thos. Paull, and Sam'l Mitchell. Appearances left no room to doubt that they had secretly fied into Ohio. Pursuit was made by officer Shallcross, who ascertained that they had crossed at Martin's Ferry, on Sunday evening, and had probably proceeded beyond the reach of legal arrest. Nothing further is yet heard of them. Two of the ferrymen were, on Monday, brought before a county magistrates' Court for examination, charged with a violation of the 25th section of the revised criminal code of this State, which prohibits the keeper of a bridge or ferry from allowing slaves to pass, as follows:

ng slaves to pass, as follows: at such ferry or bridge, without the consent of his master, shall pay to the party injured, twenty-five dollars for every such offence, and all damages ocdollars for every such offence, and all damages oc-casioned thereby, and if the slave, by so passing at such ferry or bridge, escape from the service of his master, such owner or keeper shall be, moreover, pun-ished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than five years.'

After a portion of the evidence had been heard, the prisoners were released on \$1000 bail, to appear again yesterday morning, when, after a slight examination, the owners of the slaves, not wishing to urge the prosecution, the supposed offenders were discharged, upon the ground that they must have known that the persons crossing were slaves before they (the prisoners,) could be deemed guilty.—Wheeling Greette.

CLAY AND THE PERPETUALISTS. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a rabid Polk and Calboun paper, copying Mr. Clay's letter in favor of gradual eman-

The man is an Abolitionist. He takes his position leally. The man is an Abolitonist. He takes his position with Giddings and Hale. Those are the sentiments long ago expressed by all the organs of Abolition. That is the spirit which breathes in all their writings and speakings. And that letter has been received with rapturous applause by all the Abolitionist newspapers and by all the Abolitionist people in the United States.

be! Dogberry was no touch to him. The latter wanted his clerk to write him down an ass; but this Richmond philosopher expands his auriculars and proclaims his stupidity without the aid of clerkship, and certainly in a manner that must be regarded as quite conclusive by 'all the Abelitionist recognition of its agents multiplied, and the circulation of its able organ extended. Brethen and fine a possible, the attendance of all those who desire to see the weight of its influence increased, the number of its agents multiplied, and the circulation of its able organ extended. certainly in a manner that must be regarded as quite conclusive by 'all the Abolitionist newspapers and all the Abolitionist people in the United States.'—

Herkiner Freeman.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, MAY 4, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the Taberna-CLE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, the 8th

day of May next.

The Annual Meeting of the American Society is the most important anti-slavery meeting held any where during the year.

The Anniversary at the Tabernacle represents t

midst of her is mighty. And then it must be con-fessed and lamented, that what right principles, either one has done to drive the South to despair in defence fessed and lamented, that what right principles, either theoretical or practical, she does hold and exhibit, lose their effect and influence for want of vigor and consistency in her own spiritual-state and conduct. Her voice is not heard, her counsels are not followed, has ever yet ventured to assume in defence of its own rights, and the assertion of the rights of the slave.

> WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

oral truth is not, and cannot be, clearly discerned.

'The animal man discerneth not the things of the have been mainly in the strength of its position, the nicatory power over any who are connected with it-And who ought to be foremost in the church, but it has, nevertheless, brought to its support only the the church is the light of the world, few as against the many, on account of its fidelity to

parties and sects, oblivious to their party and sectarian differences on other subjects, meeting fraternally on its platform-it has never hesitated to apply its neasures to remove the evil? I am not ignorant that herent sinfulness of slaveholding, and the duty of the idleness, tolerated but dem what fidelity to the slave requires at their hands. address no language of rebuke or entreaty to their consciences. —Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D. every free encounter with error.

Escape or Slaves. An excitement was produced in our city on Sunday evening and Monday norming, by the escape of seven or eight slaves be-onging to Messrs. Archibald Paull, Thos. Paull, who were once connected with it, but who left it in it originally had in view? Far otherwise. Inc. 'Any owner or keeper of a ferry or bridge across parably better than any such device, to keep it pur water course separating this State from another and vital, has been the maintenance of free inquiry, state, who shall knowingly permit a slave to pass free discussion, and the equal rights of its members. ng at able to co-operate with it; and though they are not

After a portion of the evidence had been heard, a rare thing for any organization of fifteen years ligious sects, and developed their pro-slavery corrup tion; and, finally, step by step, by a strict logical and moral process, it has transcended both the Church and the State, as now organized, and inscribed on its banner, as the measure and test of its anti-slavery in-'Henry Clay's true character now stands revealed. tegrity, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or poli

> The Society has seen the necessity of changing it positions, from time to time; but it has abandoned them only to advance from the vanquished outpost

to the yet unconquered citadel of the enemy.

Next week, we hope it will be our privilege to mee with a large number of its warmest friends and most What a 'knowing coon' that Examiner man must powerful advocates, at its anniversary. Every year i

VENTION.

The annual meeting of this Convention will be held in Boston, on TUESDAY, May 29, and will probably continue in session, as usual, the two following days.

The wide reputation of this Convention as the most interesting and enthusiastic of all the anti-slavery gatherings held in the country during the year—the gatherings held in the country during the year—the solution and heaven and heaven streeted pledges of the friends of the friends of the friends of the street also an excellent editorial article from the solution and heaven attented pledges of the friends of the friends of the street also an excellent editorial article from the solution. solemn and heaven-attested pledges of the friends of those who are yet pining in bondage—the critical state of our cause, in regard to the establishment of slavery on the soil of California and New Mexico, and to the Southern design of securing the annexation of Cuba to the United States—the remembrances of the strengthening interviews obtained at previous meetings, and the powerful impetus given to the car of freedom by each anniversary successively—and the importance of making 'a short work in righteousness of the terrible slave system, by effecting the overthrow of its governmental bulwark, the American Union—should, and undoubtedly will, bring together a crowded auditory, animated by a zeal that never tires, a vigilance that never slumbers, and a spirit of heroism that never numbers, and a spirit of heroism that never turns from the conflict. Abolitionists in every part of the land! we invite you to be with solemn and heaven-attested pledges of the friends of Hartford Republican :-

was ever heard in any similar case was made by Wendell Phillips; so that, in listening to it, we had scarcely any more doubt that it would be successful, than we had of our own existence. But all in vain—the Governor and Council are inexorable, and unanimously resolved to put to death a fellow-being whom nobody can positively swear to be guilty of the crime alleged against him—one, who, from our penal legislation, and the barbarous, anti-christian barbara designed and said was a large of legal slaughter be discarded by men time practice of legal slaughter be discarded by men. denied a trial by his peers, in consequence of a most cruel and murderous complexional prejudice.

In addition to his impressive plea, Mr. Phillips presented petitions from Berkshire to Barnstable signed by more than TWENTY-THREE THOU-SAND (since increased to twenty-four thousand five nundred) persons,—circulated, signed and returned in the brief space of twenty days,-supplicating for the commutation of the dreadful sentence. In opposition to these, only one was presented, signed by n ne per sons! And yet Gov. Briggs and his Council, trampling this unexampled demonstration of popular senti-ment under their feet, are resolved to show no mercy! Such infatuation is unaccountable. As a transgressor of the law of God himself, let Gov. Briggs remember what need he has of mercy-that mercy of which the great poet so truly affirms-

'It is an attribute of God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's, When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, man,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy.'

It is as clear as demonstration can make it, that Washington Goode is to be hung for two reasonsthe first is, because he is 'a negro'-and the second is, to sustain an 'evangelical' dogma in regard to capital punishment. , Horrible!

Hear what the Bo York Evangelist says :-

CAPITAT PUNISHMENT.

captral points are made at this time to repeal the penalty of Death for the crime of murder. A man by the name of Washington Goode is under sentence of death, and the Governor and Council have decided that he shall be hung on the 25th of May, between 8 and 11, A. M. On his case, meetings have been held and speeches made; petitions have heen presented to the Executive and his council, and the case argued in the council chamber. The University of the council chamber. case argued in the council chamber. The Universalists have been peculiarly busy. The two Spears, who are Universalist preachers, have done their best

hands of these benevolent souls, but are left to solitude, wretchedness and woe. They have no ear for their complaints. Goode, the vagrant, might have their complaints. Goode, the vagrant, might have died in the dock; or been sent to the House of Correction; or perished in a garret. But Goode, the murderer, must be cared for, and tenderly cherished. No matter how many innocent lives are put in jeop-ardy; no matter how many mothers and their babes may be murdered in cold blood, as was Mrs. Pearson at Wilmington last week-what are the interests of the innocent, in comparison with the life of a vile

When such philanthropy becomes general, it will be a paradise for rogues. Men abandoned, neglected, vile, impious, and outcasts from society as common villains, have only to commit some awful deed to become martyrs, and have sympathy and attention, which the virtuous poor seek for in vain at the hands of these men. Had they lived in the time of Christ, they would have left the poor traveller at the road side to die of his wounds, as did the Priest and Le-vite. What claim could he have on their attention? vite. What claim could be have on their attention.

Did he ever commit murder or robbery? But not content with neglecting the wounded man as the Priest did, these humane spirits would have pursued, in all haste, the robbers—paid their expenses, and screened them from justice.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A vigorous effort is now making by the opponents of the death penalty to defeat the execution of the law in the case of a color-

vigilance that never slumbers, and a spirit of heroism that never turns from the conflict. Abolitionists in every part of the land! we invite you to be with us on an occasion so inspiring, in the name of three millions of slaves and their posterity.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

NO COMMUTATION.

The Governor and Council were a second time addressed, last week, to commute the sentence of the wretched Goode, who is to be executed—strangled privately like a dog—on the 25th of this month, in this city. As powerful and conclusive an appeal as was ever heard in any similar case was made by Wendell Phillips; so that, in listening to it, we some one—and Goode is one of the Pariaks of society,—a poor outcast, without money or friends—and this furnishes a fine opportunity to vindicate the majesty of the law, promote the glory of God, and save the miserable negro's soul, by legally breaking his neck. Thousands of the citizens of Massachusetts have petitioned for a commutation of his punishment—and this has brought out the Reporter. We confess that our regret at this is just in proportion to our respect for that paper. We can see no good reason, either in the law or the gespel, for the hanging of Goode. Even if he killed Harding, as alleged,—of which there is no proof that ought to satisfy any intelligent jury,—we do not see how the matter is to be bettered, or society improved, or life rendered more secure, by killing this miserable, ignorant negro. Nay, society itself would commit a greater crime in taking his life, than he did in taking that of Harding; for, whatever may be true in other cases, in his it is certain that society educated him in the school of crime—made him an outcast—and by its insertable, ignorant respectively to him. We confess his birth, has been degraded and spit upon by those who are clamorous for his blood—one who has been who either feel or affect a respect for the teachings of Christ? The following article is from the Portland Pleasu

Boat. If any one shall deem it too severe, let him endeavor to lift himself above the popular estimate of men and things, and judge righteously :-

GOVERNOR BRIGGS A MURDERER.

It is painful to see what ridiculous positions people will sometimes place themselves in, without appearing to know it. Even those who occupy the highest stations in society are often so inconsistent, that the veriest clown would ridicule them; and even when their inconsistencies are pointed out to them, they will continue to pursue the same improper course year after year, manifesting either that they are too obtuse to discover the improprieties in their conduct, or too unprincipled to forsake the error of their ways, and practice truth and right. These re marks are called forth by reading a Proclamation for a day of Fasting and Prayer, by Gov. Briggs, of

Massachusetts.

During that most horrible of all horrible, disgraceful and shameful wars, waged by this nation against the Mexicans, Governor Briggs called for against the ackicans, roverinor hings, cancer for murderers to go forth and aid in the dreadful slaughter, and he has never yet discovered any penitence for such a violation of all the laws of humanity, of mercy, of justice, and of God; and, to say nothing of other enormous crimes committed in connection with his office, but a few weeks have passed since he signed the death-warrant of a pool lected, uneducated, friendless colored man, ndent of al. Now heavens and the earth, who is heavens and the earth, who is heaven the neck, between the

With all this enormous weight of guilt upon his soul, and without the least symptoms of penitence for the heinous crimes, the Governor sits down and deliberately pens a proclamation for a day to be spent in humiliation, fasting and prayer! He comspent in humiliation, fasting and prayer: He commences the blasphemous proclamation with the solemn query,—'Will a Man Rob God?' Now, if the Governor is willing to hear an answer to his question, he shall have it. Yes, Gov. Briggs himself has robbed God! God has said, 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay it.' But Gov. Briggs robs God of this attribute, and calls for wicked men, the lowof this attribute, and calls for wicked men, the low est of the low, and the vilest of the vile—for nonothers will murder human beings for seven dollars a month—to go forth and butcher men, women and children, whom he nor they have never seen—peoto stand between the criminal and justice.
It is curious to watch the movements of these so-called philanthropists. With a common villain, they seem to have little sympathy. If a man commits murder, the poor widow and orphans, made so by the deadly blow, have little attention or care at the ple who have never injured him nor his country—but who must be murdered by the cut-throats of Gov. B.,

> Again, is not the Governor robbing both God and man when he signs a warrant to take the life of an ignorant man, whom God has commanded him to

gnorant man, whom food has commanded min to forgive, to love, to reform, and to save? Who is a greater robber of God and man than he who robs man of the life which God alone can give!

The Governor says, 'The above question of startling interest was put by the Creator himself, through the mouth of his prophet, to a disobedient and ungrateful people,' &c. Yes, and God is about to put the same question through the mouth of his prophgraterin people, &c. 1es, and God is about to part
the same question through the mouth of his prophets, to the equally ungrateful and disobedient Governor Briggs, and we shall know whether he will
continue to 'Rob God' or not. He has the power
to pardon the man whose death-warrant he has signed, or to commute the sentence to impriso life; and petitions to him to that effective circulation; so we shall soon see whether he will wash his hands of his brother's blood, or whether he wash his hands of his brother's blood, or whether he will dare to blaspheme his Maker by asking him on Fast day to forgive him as he himself has forgiven the man whose death he has ordered!

Now, reader, look at the painfully ridiculous position of this ruler in modern Israel, who professes to

And this is an 'evangelical' spirit, is it? What, then, is a diabolical one? The writer is a caricaturist and calumniator.

Another 'evangelical' print, the New York Independent, has perhaps the same Boston correspondent, who writes as follows:—

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A rigorous effort is now imagine ourselves in the process. The strong ourselves in the process to have power and authority to tell the people when and how to perform their duty to their Maker! The same hand that signed the death-warrant signed the process to have power and authority to tell the people when and how to perform their duty to their Maker! The same hand that signed the death-warrant signed the process to have power and authority to tell the people when and how to perform their duty to their Maker! The same hand that signed the death-warrant signed the process to have power and authority to tell the people when and how to perform their duty to their Maker! The same hand that signed the death-warrant signed the process. The fast was held on the 12th inst., and the murder is to be committed on the 25th of next month. While Governor Briggs was fasting and praying before his Maker, his death-warrant was out against his brother; and now let us imagine ourselves in the presence of the Governe listening to his prayer. 'Our Father who art listening to his prayer. 'Our Father who art in heaven,' saith Gov. Briggs, 'forgive me as I have feat the execution of the law in the case of a colored man—Washington Goode—who has been clearly convicted of murder, and is now awaiting the execution of his sentence in the following month. The policy of these agitators seems to be to render the execution of the death penalty practically impossible, and then convert this into another argument against it. It is to be hoped that the Governor and Council will with a broken neck, with eyes forced from their

of these agitators seems to be to render the execution of the death penalty practically impossible, and then convert this into another argument against it. It is to be hoped that the Governor and Council will be faithful to the law, and not convert the pardoning power into a dispensing power, and thus lend themselves to the indirect efforts now made to bring Capital Punishment into discredit.

The following article from the Providence Transcript is in a different spirit:—

WASHINGTON GOODE.

The case of the colored man, convicted of murder in Boston, is exciting much interest throughout the State of Massachusetts. Large meetings have been held in many of the towns and cities, at which able and eloquent speeches have been made against the strangulation of poor Goode.

We think the public opinion of that State will successfully demand the preservation of his life. Governor Briggs can have no heart for such inhumanity as will mark the execution of a human being, convicted, as Goode was, by circumstantial evidence alone, and that on the testimony of the vilest wretches of Amn street notoriety.

Gov. Briggs will not like to recur to such an act in his future life, nor will he be likely to risk his reputation against a growing public sentiment which every where in New England is frowning upon the gallows, as an unnecessary, anti-Christian and barbarous method of disposing of criminals. With this public sentiment, Gov. Briggs most sincerely sympathises, or we are mistaken in the man.

The maportant change already going on in the public mind on this subject, will be pushed forward under the present against in the control of the question of cap. sympathises, or we are mistaken in the man.

The important change already going on in the public mind on this subject, will be pushed forward under the present agitation of the question of capulation of the description of the churches and the people of the Commonwealth, tell them when and how to discharge their duty to their God!

Hear him tell about 'robbing God!' about 'disobedient, ungrateful people!' about being 'cursed with a curse!' about 'public vices and individual sins!' about 'a spirit of irreverence towards the Author of mercies!' about 'exciting the divine displeasure!' about 'set days and occasions to make public confession of transgressions, and supplicate the mercy of the Creator and Judge'!! See him sending forth a sheet filled with whining, hypocritical cant like this, and then, to cap the climax, hear him on his knees crying, 'Father in heaven, forgive me, as I have furgiven the erring—the neglected—the "more sinsed against than sinning" brother whose neck I am about to stretch!' But my soul sickens: I leave the Governor and his God to settle the final account of butchery and unockery—of deliberate, wilful murder, and hypocritical cant. Nothing that I can say will change his determination; but the above thoughts may cause reflection in other minds, and perchance may wean some sincere brother of his leve or reverence for violence and bloodshed. In the Boston Chronotype of Wednesday is the fol-

lowing keenly satirical effusion, after the manner of Hosen Biglow' -perhaps by the same author :-

HANG THE BLACK RASCAL

Hang him up—he's black and sooty, Hang a nigger when you can; "Tis a pious, Christian duty, Tis a pious, Christian duty, Thus to show your love to man. Blood for blood —sure every bright man— Every Christian man will say— (But we needn't hang a white man, Let his crime be what it may.)

Let the white folks do the killing Let the white folks do the killing— Murder to their hearts' content; If convicted, we are willing To commute their punishment. But if blacks, by wrong imbruted, Dare to do this dreadful thing,— No! we'd not have them 'commuted,'— Let the hated rascals swing.

Hang him high for an example; Black folks do not often kill; Here's a chance to give a sample Of the honored hangman's skill. Stretch his neck—he's but a nigger, One of Afric's cursed race; What a glorious, heavenly figure, Shaming Christians to their face!

He's no friends, besides come-outers, He's no friends, besides come-outers, Madmen, whom we needn't fear; Infidels, fanatics, spouters, Such as Garrison and Spear; Phillips, Andrew, Wright and Parker, Leaders of a motley crew, Of all colors, whiter, darker, Not worth minding—let 'em stew.

Then let's have the rascal strangled, Then let's have the rascal strangled, He's been friendless from his birth; Better men than he have dangled 'Twixt the heavens and the earth. Break his neck; he's but a stranger, Floated to our Christian land; We can hang him without danger,—Tis a high and noble stand.

Are we not God's laws fulfilling When we choke a man to death Why then can we be unwilling Men should see him yield his breath? Many in this goodly city Doubtless would enjoy the sight; Certainly 'twould be a pity,

Raise aloft the Christian gallows, Gather round the gaping crowd; If you'd make men cold and calle Show him, with his rope and shre Order out the military Let the bands of music play, March him round, as making merry; Let us have a gala day.

Put the scaffold on the Comm Where the multitude can meet; All the schools and ladies summ Let them all enjoy the treat.
What's the use of being 'private'?
Hanging is a righteous cause;
Men should witness what you drive at,
When you execute the laws. Gather, gather all the people, Let them mount on Park-street steeple, And the State-house's lofty dome; Ring the bells and fire the cannon; Every nook and corner fill, Till there's not a place to stan' on, From the tombs to Beacon Hill.

Oh! so hang him—we have waited Many a day for such a chance; Let the hempen cord be baited; See how gracefully he'll dance. Dance on nothing! oh, how funny! How we'll gloat upon the sight—Sure, it's richly worth the money, And t' enjoy it we've a right.

In the same paper, the following cogent Protest is ublished at the request of 'a sterling philanthropist,

PROTEST.

We, the undersigned, solemnly protest aginst the intended execution of Washington Goode, as a crime in which we would under no circumstances participate, which we would prevent, if possible, and in the guilt of which we will not, by the seeming assent

f silence, suffer ourselves to be implicated.

We believe the execution of this man will involve all who are instrumental in it in the crime of mur-der—of the murder in cold blood of a helpless fel-

der—of the mande.

The arguments by which executions are generally defended are wholly wanted here. The prisoner is not one who in spite of good instruction and example, for purposes of avarice, revenge or lust, deliberately planned the murder of a fellow-being. The intended planned the murder of a fellow-being. The intended victim of law was a man of misfortune from birth, made by his social position, and still more by the color which God gave him, the victim of neglect, of oppression, of prejudice, of all the evils inflicted upon humanity by man. If in a paroxysm of drunker rage, he killed his opponent, (and this is the utmost alleged against him,) his case comes far short of premeditated murder.

But even this fact is extremely doubtful. It is supported only by the most suspicious testimony, and

ported only by the most suspicious testimony, and such as, even it honest, was, from the nature of the such as, even if honest, was, from the nature of the case, extremely liable to mistake, and such as would not have weighed with any jury to touch the life of a white man. And since the trial, facts have come to light materially lessening the credibility of the evidence which led to conviction.

The glaring unfairness of his mode of trial is of itself sufficient ground for this protest. The maxim which gives to the accused a trial by his peers was essentially violated. In a community where sympathy with a colored man is a rare and unpoundar senti-

thy with a colored man is a rare and unpopular senti-ment, the prisoner should have been tried by a jury composed partly, at least, of his own race. This vio-lation of the principles of equal justice demands our

lation of the principles of equal justice demands our solemn protest.

We claim also that the petition of more than 20,000 of our fellow-citizens to have this man's life spared demands respect. Such a number of voluntary petitioners, all upon one side, indicates the will of the sovereign people of the State, that the penalty should be commuted. Our respect for the right of the people to a voice and a just influence in the administration of public justice, also demands this solemant protest against the legal murder of Washington Goode.

We trust that the utmost efforts will be made to get this Protest circulated and signed. Let every one have a chance to say, 'The deed was not done by my

consent-I was no party to his execution. Ought there not to be public meetings held on or before the day of the execution, in the principal cities and towns in the Commonwealth, to testify against the gratuitous cruelty and popularly unauthorised infliction of the death penalty in this case? At least, let there be a mighty mass meeting in Fancuil Hall.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for May, is on our table. Its contents are-The Church of the Middle Ages; Forty Days in the Desert; Wayland's Sermons; Locke's Dissertation on the Logos; Brazier's Sermons; Household Education; Bushnell's Discourses; The Rev. John Bartlett; Life and Writings of James Kennard; Notices of Recent Publications. This work is henceforth to be edited by Rev. George Putnam, D. D., and Rev. George E. Ellis. The reputation of the Examiner, for its catholic spirit and literary ability, is too well known to need any panegyric. It is lacking only in an earnest and intrepid reformatory One of the Sunday, last most plensar hand. H. I proside, and Secretary. The six first two by Lloyd Garra Hesolved, eeptable to can any da, of mercy are Resolved of worship! tain and pr

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NEPONSET.

One of the Anti-Slavery Conventions was held, on One of the Sanday last, at Neponset, in Union Hall, one of the Sanay man and convenient halls in the neighbormost pleasant and convenient name in the neighbor-hood. H. W. Blanchard, of Neponset, was called to reside, and Samuel May, Jr., of Boston, to act as

The six following resolutions were offered, the The six ionisming about the remainder by Wm. Lloyd Garrison :

Resolved, That no worship can be pleasing or ac-Resolved, and which is not beneficial to man; nor can any day he holy, only as it is hallowed by deeds

of mercy and humanity.
Resolved, That God is insulted and mocked, instead Resolved, the men creet costly temples to susof womapped tim and propagate a religion that gathers slaves and tain and propers slave traders and slaveholders, into the same church, calling it the true church; -or when, while they excommunicate church members when, while they excommunicate church members for many trilling offences, will yet suffer them to vote and hold office under our Constitution and govern-ment, one of the cardinal purposes of which ever has ment one or the extended proposes of which ever his been is now, and is to be, the upbuilding, extending,

and perpetuating slavery.
Resolved, 'That (in the language of Rev. Dr. Young of Perth, Scotland) the grand error of the American churches was, opening the door of their fellowship to the admission of slaveholders. It was this which, by an obvious moral sequence, sophistithis which, by an acceptance, sophisticated their consciences, lowered the tone of their testimony, led them to tamper with the Word of God, and involved them in all their present troubles. They excluded the thief or the robber, who happened to have secular law against him; but the legalized in theft and robbery, whose guilt was far greater, they took to their bosom as brethren in Christ. This was their error - their great, their primary, their stupefying error; and till this error be retrieved-till they are brought to feel, and to act on the feeling, that the pure morality of the gospel is opposed, and opposed like, to every " want of conformity to, or trangreson of, the law of God," their recovery is hopeless. Resolved, That the most malignant and slanderous enemies of the church of Christ are they who mainan that slaveholders, alias men-stealers, have been,

eas church and clergy,) that it sanctions American Resolved, That from the first hour that the abolitionists espoused the cause of the slave, they necessarily, as a matter of principle, broke their alliance with the slaveholder, religiously and politically; and if any of them are found clinging to churches which give the right hand of Christian fellowship to a slaveholder, or opposing governmentally the doctrine of Disunion, it is simply because they are yet blind to their whole duty, or, seeing it, are guilty of be-traying that cause to which they sacredly pledged themselves, by a compromise of their anti-slavery

are, and may continue to be, worthy members of it.

Resolved, That the shortest and most effectual

method to make the Bible abhorrent and contemptible, is to insist, (as do the great body of the Ameri-

Mr. May remarked on the small number present, at the commencement of the meeting, in this church of humanity,' to adopt a phrase which had been used in other quarters with reference to gatherings like this; and then addressed some remarks to the children present, showing them what slavery is, and the na ture of the wrongs it is inflicting on more than half a million children in the land. To this recital they

stened with attention and apparent interest. Mr. Pillsbury continued the address to the children, speaking of wrongs and hardships he had seen inflicted upon little slave children only six and sever years old. He spoke, too, of the smallness of the seting; said that, small as it was, it was the only one in Dorchester, this day, that the slaveholder cared any thing about, and the only one he would r fuse to attend. He said that he interpreted quite literally the declaration of the Old Testament, 'One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight,' and he considered that body which, by reason its moral or other strength, could put ten thousand to flight, a large body, whether they were a thousand, or but twenty, or but two.

An anti slavery hymn was sung here, led by our

W. L. Garrison said that discouragement and despair ulary; the smallness of numbers never had been a save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts! ouragement to abolitionists, even when their enbled in this room. But how great, numerically even had been the increase since the anti-slavery move ment commenced! Mr. G. also addressed the children and young persons present, and related some cases of daring and perilous escape from slavery.

At 12 1-2 o'clock adjourned to 2 1-2 P. M.

AFTERNOON. After an anti-slavery song, Mr. Gar son read extracts from the 2d chapter of Jeremiah, by brief comments showing its striking applicability to this nation. Samuel May, Jr., offered prayer. In the course of some very able remarks, in which

he sustained the resolutions, Mr. Garrison took the opportunity to consider and reply to several of the commonly-heard objections to the anti-slavery cause and its defenders. In particular he took up the obthe cause. He showed that the experience of the abolitionists, in this respect, had been the experience of all reformers, in all ages, in kind, if in less degree; and said, What the prophets Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel could not do, what Jesus Christ and his Apostles, Martin Luther and his associates, could not do, what Washington and the revolutionary fathers could not do, we are not ashamed to admit that we cannot do. We cannot defend and urge unpopular, feared and hated truths, with any degree of fidelity and devotedness, and yet make no enemies, excite no

opposition, and keep every thing easy and undisturbed. Mr. Garrison closed with commenting upon the very strong and pertinent remarks of Rev. Dr. Young, of Perth, Scotland, touching the American Churches. (See the above resolutions.)

Parker Pillsbury made a very able speech in exposure of the false and formal religion of the land.

Evening. Met at 71-2 o'clock, when the resolutions were again read, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. May, Garrison and Pillsbury, until a late hour. In the afternoon and evening, the audiences

increased to a respectable number .- x. THE RIGHT EXAMPLE

There is nothing like putting the shoulder to the wheel in the hour of need. Here is an example worthy of imitation by every kindred association that has an idle dollar in its treasury. This is the way to abolish slavery.

PLYMPTON, April 28th, 1849. PRIEND GARRISON:

Hearing that there is no money in the Anti-Sla very treasury, and that one of the Agents must leave the field in consequence, we feel it our duty to send in what we have in the treasury of the Female Antiavery Sewing Society of this town, thinking it may induce other Societies to send in what they have in their treasuries. And as this Society was first suggested by our valued friend Lucy Stone, we feel it our duty to do all we can to keep her in the field. We therefore send you the small sum of twelve dollars, this being all we have—our Society numbering only six, and having met but eight half-days.

SOPHIA E. BONNEY, Secretary.

The communication of C. H. D. is received .-The private request shall be attended to.

WASHINGTON GOODE.

WASHINGTON GOODE.

PRIEND GARRISON:

Last week, the friends of Washington Goode had a second meeting before the Executive of the State. The principal speaker was our beloved friend Wexpoll. Pullars. It is unnecessary to say that it was a most eloquent appeal. I think it contained some passages superior to any thing that I ever before heard from the lips of mortal man. But I am sorry to be obliged to say, that our labors were unavailing, as far as the life of the prisoner is concerned.

On the morning of the 25th of May, Washington Goode is te die by the hand of man. I see not now that any thing further can be done to save his life.

I send you a list of the towns from whence petitions were forwarded, and the number of petitioners. We did not anticipate that more than ten, or at most fifteen thousand names would be sent in. Your readers will judge of our great joy when we laid upon the Governor's table more than twenty-four thousand names, and those too gathered from all parts of the Commonwealth in twenty days.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Cambria at this port, since our last publication, late and important intelligence has been received from Europe.

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France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a revival of trade.

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France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a revival of trade.

Hostilities having recommenced between Denmark and Prussia, a Danish ficet in attempting to capture the fortross of Eckernford, on the 5th inst., were utterly defeated, and a line-of-battle ship grounded, and taking fire shortly after, exploded with 700 on board.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing 1300 men, 24 pieces of camon and 40 wagons.

On the 17th inst. Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of

Commonwealth in t	wenty d	lays.	MI
LIST OF PETIT		FOR WASHING	TON
Acton		Lancaster	- 60
Ashburnham			59
Attleboro'			
Abington	256	Lunonburg	10
Athol	1.00	Lunehourg	1000
Athor	100	Lowell	1200
Adams	1.120	Leominster	30
Ashby Boston	16	Lattleton	110
Boston	4939	Lexington	113
Boxboro' Bolton	90	Medway	65
Bolton	54	Mansfield	214
Braintree	36	Marshfield	50
Boxford	15	Marlboro'	23/
Blandford,	25	Malden	85
Riackstone	93	Marblehead	114
Bridgewater	31	Milford	201
Berlin	76	Middleboro'	46
Redford	45	Milton	156
Barnstable	954	Nantucket	822
Darlisand	73	Newburyport	100
Bradford	904	Newburypore	10
Brookline	001	Natick	
Cummington	53	New Braintree	
Cambridgeport	78	Northampton	136
Chelsea		Needham	148
Charlestown	452	Newton	15
Carlisle	33	New Bedford	. 770
Cochituate	54		292
Canton	184	Pepperell	100
Cambridge		Plymouth	
Concord	51		91
Dennis	169		71
Dodham		Paxton	7/
Dedham	101	Porhum	
Duxbury	161	Roxbury	4:
Danvers Dorchester	268	Reading	20.
Dorchester	432	Salem	27
East Bridgewater	10	Springheld	0(
Essex	112	COMPANIAL A	
Erving	37	comerset	0
Easton Florida	230	Seekonk	. 0
Florida	21	Sharon	78
Falmouth	66	Continue	318
Freetown	50	Sandwich	7'
Franklin	124	Townsend	1
Fall River	381	Tyringham	17
Fairhaven	37	Upton	210
Tarmaven	30	West Bridgewater	3
Framingham			
Foxboro'	183	Waltham	20:
Great Barrington	42	Weymouth	42
Gloucester	430	Wareham	40
Gardner	96	West Cambridge	11
Georgetown	120	Warren	133
Hatfield	107	Webster	7
Holliston	66	Wrentham	4
Heath	48	Williamstown	4
Harvard	152	Westfield	170
Holden	82	Woburn	20
Hingham	252	Westminster	13
Hanson	129	Watertown	3
Halifax	31	Walpole	8
	156		162
Kingston		Worcester	
Lynn	1455	Yarmouth	5

Total. One counter petition was sent to me, with a request that it should be presented to the Governor p

and Council. The request was complied with. I send you a literal copy of the petition, and the names of the petitioners :-

To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Counsel.

We the undersigned enhabitants of the toun of Woburn, ask that the sentence pronounced against Washington Goode may be carried into execution.

Joseph Winn, T. S. Richards,
Thomas C. Hovey, Edward W. Halliday,

T. S. Richards, Edward W. Halliday, J. R. Kendall, Wm. A. Simmons. George Thomps

Warren C. Tidd, Marshall Tidd,

The Executive is with the 9, and against the 24,522; were words not admitted into the anti-slavery vocab- therefore, poor Washington Goode must die. 'God J. M. SPEAR.

Boston, May 1, 1849.

Horrors of Capital Punishment.—At an execution in Newcastle, New South Wales, the criminal moving is head, the knot of the rope slipped under his chin, his head, the knot of the rope slipped under his chin, and his neck was not dislocated. He remained hang-

Sentenced to be Hung.—Letitia S. Blaisdell having plead guilty to the charge of having caused the death of a child of Mr. Benjamin Blaisdell of Goffstown, N. H. on the 17th day of February last, was on Tuesday sentenced by the Court at Amherst to be hung on the 30th day of August next. She manifested but very granter of Europe. In Italy the Austrians have destroyed Brescia, the blood of her inhabitants staining the ruins of their churches and their homes. Genoà has been bombarded for twenty-four hours by the Biedmantese troops for revolt and Republicanism.

The Mes. Above Kelley Foster's lecture at the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, was listened to by a large audience, who gave most unequivocal signs of their interest and pleasure. A Mr. Kennedy attempted to defend voting under the U. S. Constitution, but though a fluent speaker, he had an np-hill work, and had taken too heavy a load, and it was not wonderful that he made small progress. We think he must himself have seen, as the audience evidently saw, that his positions were untenable, and involved him in ludicrous inconsistencies.

Mrs. Foster is now making a brief tour in Cheston and Delaware.

the Cecil County (Md.) Court, Eliza Bogle and her eight children petitioned for freedom. Eliza had liv-ed and acted as a free woman for twenty-one years, without molestation by her former owners. The Cewithout molestation by her former owners. The Cecil Whig gives an interesting outline of the case, from which we learn that the Court decided that as Eliza was admitted at one time to have been a slave, and there was no record of her having been freed by any process known to the law, she was a slave until the time of her death, notwithstanding she was allowed to live away from her master. Various other minor points were raised by the court for the prisoner. The jury retired at about 8 o'clock on Thursday night, and remained out until about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when they sent down a petition to the court, and remained out until about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when they sent down a petition to the court, praying to be released, as they could not possibly agree. About this time, an arrangement was entered into by the counsel for the parties, to this effect—that Eliza and her youngost child should be declared free, and that the others should be sold in the State, to be free at 35 years of age.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people having gained a temporary triumph in Genoa and Tuscany, are preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria.

Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has hitherto been restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

Areland.—The most Reverend Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired on the 6th inst., in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours du-

Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours duration. Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the National system of education, and indeed of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment.

The accounts received from the southern and western provinces of Ireland, as to the spread of destitution and disease, have become really alarming. In Galway, cholera is said to have supervened on dysentery, and yet (say the reports) there is no medical aid. The people are left to perish, without food, without medicine; even a grave is not to be had for money. Truly, this is lamentable, in a Christian land.

France.-The cholera is making sad ravages amon the troops who are quartered in the temporary bar-racks erected in the various quarters of Paris.

There are at present 30 vacant seats in the National Assembly, in consequence of death and resignation.

There are more than 60 members confined by indispo-

sition to their apartments.

M. Duchesne, the editor of Le Peuple, was sentenced on Tuesday to be imprisoned for five years, and to pay

M. de Les Clerc, of the Social, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, and to pay a fine of 10,000

francs.

A letter from Doullen of the 9th, says, 'On Friday the prisoners of Bourges arrived here under a strong guard. Barbes and Albert are placed in the same cell, Blanqui and Flotte in another, Raspail, Sobrier, and Quentin, in a third.

Blanqui and Flotte in another, Raspail, Sobrier, and Quentin, in a third.'

A special train arrived on Thursday evening, with two hundred and fifty Londoners, forming the first portion of the English expected in Paris on a visit to the Parisian National Guard. They were received with much honor by the authorities of Boulogne and Amiers. The committee of the party waited, on Saturday, on the Minister of the Interior.

To an address made by the secretary, and in which he described the party as the deputation of merchants, magistrates and artisans of different towns in England, desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the French nation, the minister replied in English that it was not necessary for the visitors to have an official character in order to obtain a cordial reception. He had, he said, visited the principal establishments of England, and could appreciate the importance of the interest represented. He added that he was sincerely desirous to see established between France and England the sympathy so important to the interests of the two nations and to civilization.

The Minister of Public Works gave orders for the

The Minister of Public Works gave orders for the admision of the English visitors to the National build-ings and parks, which are not usually opened to the In the course of the week, the party received an

augmentation which raised their numbers to upwards of five hundred. They were highly gratified at the way in which they were received in all parts of l'aris, and by all classes of people. At the opera the orchestra played 'God save the Queen'—the whole of the

udience cheering.

Mr. Brisbane, an American Socialist, who has taken a leading part in the Socialist banquets in Paris, has received notice from the Government to quit Paris within a period of 24 hours.

Spain.-The Constitutional, on the authority of letter from Perpignon, states that a sanguinary battle Warren C. 11dd, Wm. A. Simmons.
Marshall Tidd,
You will see that the petitioners for saving his life
were 24,522, and those for having him hung were 9. a tavern, where he was discovered and put to death by

Italy .- After a siege of eight days, Brescia, or rather the ruin of what was once Bresca, is in the possession of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants were driven into the

and his neck was not dislocated. He remained hanging for thirteen minutes, beating his breast, and crysing, 'O my God!' The under-sheriff sent the executioner up, who jammed the knot under the chin, and laid hold of the ends of the rope, with his weight upon the culprit, until he expired. The populace were very much excited.—Philad. U. S. Gazette.

I divis S. Bleisdell having was immense.

the Piedmontese troops for revolt and Republican Another Hanging.—Elder Enos George Dudley, in Span the old quartel has resulted in a new battle, which they had involved themselves in many difficulties, and brought needless odium and hostility up to the cause. He should be a specified by the cause of Murder Trials.—The Norway (Me.) Advertiser says there are four trials for murder to occur in that State within six months—one in Penobscot, one in Kennebee, one in Oxford, and one in Cumberland.

Hitherto been the victor—on the sea. In Hundary the Austrians are more decidedly losers than ever. Thirteen hundred of their dead strew a single field; Puchner has fled to Russian protection in Wallachia, and Bem is master of Transylvania. The King of Prussia refuses the German Crown, and all there is

Mrs. Foster is now making a brief tour in Chester and Delaware counties, and will return to New England in a few days. Her visit at present here is to secure aid to sustain the Anti-Slavery Bugle, and the operations in Ohio, and we trust she will meet with the success which her object and zoal so fully merit.

—Penn. Freeman.

Three Days later from California.—The Herald has three days later advices from California. Fifty vessels from various ports had arrived at San Franciscos which her object and zoal so fully merit.

As soon as the steamship California arrived at San Francisco, her crew started for the mines. Great apprehension was felt that the steamer would be anable to go to sea. Southern Chivalry up in Meetings.—The Committee of Safety of Sumter District, S. C., met on the 13th list, and passed the following among other resolu-

cers have been discovered.

Heselved, That we believe it to be the duty of all the Slave States to adopt such measures that, in the event of the passage of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' or any kindred measures, they may be prepared for instant separation, and to take possession forthwith of all that Territory South of 39 40 North lat. known as the 'Missouri Compromise' line, and to hold and defend the same at any and every hazard.

An Interesting Slave Case.—At the recent session of the Cecil County (Md.) Court, Eliza Bogle and her

Acful Mortality at Matamoras.—A Texas paper says that one thousand of the population have perished of the cholera. This, says the paper, is one quarter of the population. At the last accounts, the discovery may decrease upon

Cholera in Louisiana.—The Cholera is again at work in St. Mary's, but it is chiefly confined to the negroes. But few white people now suffer from it. The negroes appear to be more liable to it than the white population, and when it attacks them, it proves more fatal.

The Plague of Locusts has fallen upon Texas.

The whole country is full of them, from Austin to
the Gulf of Mexico, and vegetation is suffering from their depredations. Guilty.—The jury in the case of Hand, who has been on trial at Washington, for stealing the government jewels, have returned a verdict of guilty.

Persons were commissioned to alarm the people by driving through the streets in caleches with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into requisition.

At 8 o'clock, a crowd of 4000 persons or more assembled, and after strong resolutions had been passed, the ory was raised, 'To the Parliamons blad been passed, the ory was raised, 'To the Parliamons blad been passed, the ory was raised, 'To the Parliamons blad been passed, the ory was raised, 'To the Parliamons that the midst of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in full assession. A constantishower was kept up into the window until every thing was smashed. In the mean time, the members assembled in the lobby. A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mole rusted into the Chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's chair, announced, 'Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved.' They then bolted with the mase to present it to Sir Allan M'Nab, at Donegona's hotel, the crop of the leaders of the mole rusted into the mace to present it to Sir Allan M'Nab, at Donegona's in a hundred places.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of falme. The mole hash now augmented to 7000, and the burning buildings were one sheet of falme. The mole hash now augmented to 7000, and the burning buildings were one sheet of falme. The mole hash now augmented to 7000, and the burning buildings were one sheet of falme. The mole hash now augmented to 7000, and the burning buildings were one sheet of from the city and the General transparent of the colonies for several central transparent to Monklands, the Governor's residence, a mile of two from the city, and the Governor and family immediately came into the town, and are now at Done gana's. A council was held during the night. One hundred and forty-eight warrants for arrest were is sued, among whom, it is mentioned, are the names of the stilled; came into the town, and are now at Done gana's. A council was held during the night. One hundred and forty-eight warrant

Income is said to be \$12,000 per annum.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Montreal, April 25—9 1-2 o'clock.

The excitement amongst the populace is increasing every moment. Five leading Conservatives were arrested on a charge of arson, and after undergoing a short examination before the police magistrates, were remanded to jail till to-morrow. Their names are Montgomery, Mack, Heward and Ferris. A multi-tude, numbering about 3000, accompanied them to prison, amidst continued and deafening cheers. They were escorted by a guard of 100 men of the 19th Regiment. The whole garrison are under arms. A memorial to his Excellency, Sir Benj. Dunbar, praying him to order the troops to remain in quarters, and leave the people to settle their own affairs, is in course of signature, and will be sent down with a deputation.

Increase of Population,—Mrs. Miller, residing near Fahnestock's brick yard, Harrisburg, on Monday morning last, gave birth to five boys, all of whom are alive and doing well. What makes this case singular is that at her first confinement she gave birth to five adaing in all ten children in four years, and all living. leave the people to settle their own affairs, is in course of signature, and will be sent down with a deputation to Sorel to-night. A mass-meeting takes place in the Champs de Mars at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Hon. Geo. Moffat is to be the Chairman, The French are enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin. It is rumored that the jail will be burned to-night. Despatches have been sent by telegraph to the upper Province.

The Government attempted to gain possession of the Canada Telegraph weres for the day, but were promptly denied them.

Further outbreak in Montreal—Descruction of the Prime Minister's discilling.

A despatch from Montreal, dated the 27th, (Friday,) states that the dwelling house of Mr. Lafontaine had been burnt by the mob; and that martial law was about to be proclaimed. Nothing had been heard from Upper Canada.

The family of Mr. Lafontaine were not residing in the house which was gutted and destroyed. As the considerable amount of property lost. Mr. R. S. Thornton is one of the principal sufferers.

the house which was gutted and destroyed. As the mob retired, they met the military proceeding to the scene, gave the troops three cheers, and both parties passed on. One account says that several of the ministry were severely beaten.

At a great mass meeting on the Champ de Mars, or. Friday afternoon, spirited resolutions were passed praying for the recall of Lord Elgin. The speakers advised peaceable measures. paceable measures.

jamin D'Urban, Commander of the forces,

reached Montreal, from Sorel, on Friday morning.
Parliament met at Bonsecours Market house, but
immediately adjourned without action on the events
of the two days previous.

At Coburgh, the Governor was burnt in effigy. The ight could be seen at the Lake, thirty miles off.

The whole upper provinces are arming.

CANADIAN. AFFAIRS .- A despatch to the New York

Tribune says: Moutreal, Saturday, April 28. A great meeting of the ultra-Loyalists, Tory and British party, was held yesterday (Friday) in the afternoon, at which petitions to the Home Government were agreed to, requesting that the Governor-General may be recalled. During that the Governor-General may be recalled. the night there was a continual state of excitement, one of the new causes of which was the arming of 500 French Canadians, and employing them as special constables, to keep the peace of the city. There were threats of an attack, but they were not fulfilled.

This morning the streets are quiet.

This morning the streets are quiet.

The Government has disarmed the 500 Canadian constables. Of the 71st regiment, there have come to town 200 men. who are quartered in the Boursecours Market Buildings, in the body of the hall used by the Legislature, who are transacting the public business in temporary apartments at one end of the Buildings. Parliament have adopted resolutions for taking steps te preserve the public peace. The streets are still protected by cannon.

was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night, and that the authorities were using strenuous efforts

their rolls.

Montreal, April 30th, 5 P. M. Lord Elgin came to town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted by a troop of Provincial cavalry. The streets were lined all the way to the Government House by the people, who hissed, cursed, and pelted the chariot as it passed. When the escort had passed the French Cathedral into Notre Dame-street, a company of the 23d regiment closed in behind to protect the cortege. Opposite the Government house, His Lordship was struck by a stone on the head, and by an egg in the face. The troops were then separately enered.

The Members of Parliament then proceeded to the The Members of Parliament then proceeded to the Ball at Springfield, 3 50, bal. at Stoneham

cheered.

The Members of Parliament then proceeded to the Government House to present their address. As they passed through the crowd, they were actually covered with dirt and the yolks of eggs. The members were proceeding in such a plight, escorted by soldiers, to receive the Governor-General of Canada, to present to him an address from the Parliament, congratulating him on the quiet state of the country!

A Major Bouches has arrived from Kingston, and has waited on Sir Benj. D. Urban, to represent to him the dreadful state of the country, and the graph of the dreadful state of the country, and to urge, that if something is not done, the people will march on Montreal. Riots are feared to-night.

RIOT IN MONTREAL—DESTRUCTION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY HOUSE.

Montreal, Thursday, April 25.

The Governor General, Lord Elgin, signed the bill providing for the payment of Losses incurred during the Rebellion, yesterday. A tremendous excitement instantly manifested itself. His Excellency was pelted by the Tory mob, and constrained to leave the city, retiring to his residence at Monklands, two miles diastant. During the night the mob attacked and ravaged the Parliament House, which was set on fire and burnt down.

All is perfectly quiet this morning.

From the Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirgy.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26, 6 o'clock, P. M. 5

Affairs have reached a crisis sooner than was anticipated in this city. At a late hour, vesterday afternoon, the Governor General went down to the Legislative Council, and sanctioned forty-eight bills, amongst which was sneaked that of the Rebellion Losses. Upon this being made known to the mob outside, the Governor, on entering his carriage, was pelted with rotten eggs, dirt, &c., amidst a shower of which the Vice Royal Cortege drove off. An egg struck his Excellency in the face. In a few hours the excitement in the city became uncontrollable, and \$7 o'clock printed notices of a mass meeting, to be immediately held in the Champ de Mars, were issued. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people by driving through the streets in caleches with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into requisition.

At 8 o'clock, a crowd of 4000 persons or more assembled, and after strong resolutions had been pass-

story brick buildings, on which sixteen bricklayers and carpenters were at work, fell with a tremendous crash. One man was killed, and two others badly

A magnificent hotel, costing \$120,000, is to be built on the site of the old Eagle tavern at Albany.

Capt. Isaac Purrington, of Calais, Me., wa found, on Wednesday last, quite dead, in a small row-boat that was floating about off Harwood Island, in St. Andrew's Bay. He left the day before for Back Bay, on business, and took with him a young man of the name of Martin Moore, who is supposed to have fall-en overboard and been drowned.

DROWNED. A Dr. Heath, with his youngest a hired man, and Mr. Shook, keeper of the light-house, were drowned last week on Lake Huron, while attempting to reach Port Huron in a small sail

The whole upper provinces are arming.

In the eastern townships, immense quantities of lead have been sold, and large bodies of sturdy riflemen are expected to the assistance of the British.

On the Ottawa, the lumbermen are also preparing to assist Montreal.

Melancholy Suicide.—A most tragical occurrence took place in this city, yesterday. A young man, about 22 years of age, of the name of James L. Platt, son of the late Levi Platt, of Pittsburgh, of fine education and address, who had been stopping at the City Hotel, was found sitting in his chair, shot directly the property of th through the heart, and dead—a pistol lying on the floor. On his table were found two letters, addressed to different persons, one of which was to the Coroner, saying that he need have no trouble or suspicion of

The James Watson Webb advertises that he will sell out his share in the New York Courier and Enquirer, for twenty thousand dollars, as he is going to California.

to The largest amount of Gold coined in one year in the United States was that coined in 1847, viz: \$20,221,385. The amount of metal coined from the year 1816 up to that year was \$100,000,000.

is sick with what is called the 'Black Tongue,' and is not expected to survive.

to preserve the public peace.

Upper Canada shares the same fate, and the effigy of the Governor has been burned in many places, and at Brockville the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony. The St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club have expelled Lord Elgin from their rolls.

Montreal, April 30th, 5 P. M. Lord Elgin came to town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The streets were town at 3 o'clock to day. The streets were town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The streets were town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The streets were town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to day. The carriage was escorted town at 3 o'clock to d

S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. NOTICE.

illiam W. Brown, accompanied by Wm. and Eller Craft, the Georgia fugitives, will hold a meeting in New Bedford, Sunday, May 6th, in the evening, or mencing at 71-2 o'clock. The friends will please se, that notice is given.

PARKER PILLSBURY. M. Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-

Man Borough and Fritonville, on Friday and Saturday, May 4 and δ ; and in

Southboro', on Sunday, May 6, afternoon and evening.

WASHINGTON GOODE. HARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in the Second Universalist Church in Lowell, next Sunday ening, at 5 o'clock. Subject—Execution of Wash-

FREE MEETING IN GLOUCESTER. JOHN PRINCE, of Essex, will speak in 'Liberty I' ll,' in Gloucester, West Parish, on Sunday, May 6.

A. Farley, Thomas Davis, of Providence, R. I., to S. Paulina S. Wright, lecturer on Anatomy and ysiology, late of Philadelphia. The cake provided the wedding consisted of a basket of flowers, of ry variety, arranged in beautiful boquets, one of ich was furnished to each guest. The wine was

DIED, in New Bedford, April 24th, Charles Cumags, only child of Ezra R. and Emma J. Johnson, ed 8 months and 17 days.

Not many months have passed, Since death called one away; And now the summons says depart:—
I go, and not delay;
Dear parents, do not mourn for me,
I am from sin and pain set free. With my brother I shall dwell In the bright realms above; And see all who have done well, With Christ, the lamb of love; Farewell to you!—the call is given, My soul doth rest secure in heaven.

DIED, at Green Plain, Clark county. Ohio, at his residence, John Dugdale, on the 26th of the third onth last, aged nearly 67 years.

onth last, aged nearly 67 years.

His disease was attended with a great amount of fering, being inflammation of the lungs and bowDuring his illness, he frequently alluded to the uggle going on to secure liberty to the oppressed ve; and having been one among the number who d been excommunicated by Indiana Yearly Meeting account of his associating with others to aid in niging about this result, he expressed to a number friends, when near the close of his life, his entire isfaction with his course in this matter—thus add; another to the many evidences afforded us, that mest and active efforts to secure the freedom of un, though it costs us our life in a corrupt ecclesiasin, though it costs us our life in a corrupt ecclesias-al establishment, secures the approbation of God the solemn hour when the soul is about to be disbed of humanity, and ascend to the more immediates esence chamber of the Highest.—Ohio Bugle.

he Great Remedy of the Age. DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA,

PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of cry description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned leers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and

ery description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned leers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and idney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erypelas, general Debility common to Females, Coldect, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure r Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will extra to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietor, after testing the virtues of this great edicine for upwards of three years in an extensive cactice, and with unbounded success, now offers it the public. In diseases of the skin arising from apure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will suredly eradicate any kind of humor from the syam, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We allenge the world to produce its equal. Any one publing its efficacy can satisfy themselves that it a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, y consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the ity, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing owers. A great many have given it a trial, and wo now not yet of a single person who has not derived ither temporary or permanent benefit from its use. medical gentleman of this city, who knows its virues, speaks of it as follows:—

Dr. Clark & Porter:

DES. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN—I have used your Panacea for Salt heum, not only on myself, but on others, and I ave been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinm, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever dispersed. My humor has entirely disappeared on my ands, and I am now entirely WELL.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

The following was handed us, and we insert it for consideration of others who may be similarly icted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence,

Boston, April 27, 1849. OBS. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN—A little more than a year ago, I was aken with spitting blood, pain in my side and shouler, and strong symptoms of consumption. I sought be advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who ounded my lungs, and pronounced them badly affected, or very weak. They advised me to go into he country, as a change of air might be beneficial to le. I did so, but with little hope of returning alive. While there, I was taken worse than ever. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lungs, and said he could give me no encouragement—said I)RS. CLARK & PORTER: nd said he could give me no encouragement nd satt he country in the bound of the bound of the till Fall, but probably no longer. My city hysicians, previous to my leaving for the country, aid I should never get well. But I was induced to ry Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrofulous Panea, and after taking it a few months, my health was estored, and now I am able to attend to my business, think your Panacea a medicine of great efficacy. I peak from experience. RALPH HOBART.

Sold at No. 8 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1 DAVID MEAD, Jr., General Agent, corner Union nd Silsbee streets, Lynn.

S. H. LLOYD'S Daguerreotype Rooms, 11 1-2 TREMONT Row,

Corner Pemberton Square. (Up only two flights of stairs.) IKENESSES executed in ANY weather, and neatly put up in Cases, Lockets, Frames, &c. rices reasonable, and within the reach of all, varying ecording to the style of the cases, &c.

Possessing an excellent light, and every facility for carrying on the business, he invites his friends, and ill who may be wishing Paguerrectypes of themselves

or friends, to call and examine specimens.

Entire satisfaction given, or the pictures not to be aken.

N. B. Instruction given in the art, and apparatus,

May 4

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS HAS removed to No. 10 ESSEX STREET, Boston, where he will continue to give particular attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Autobiography of Henry C. Wright, HUMAN LIFE: Illustrated in my individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Ienry Clarke Wright. 'There is properly no history; only biography.'—R. W. Emerson. Price \$100, just published, and for sale by

BELA MARSH,

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of Block Tin Workers and dealers in Glass, under the firm of SMITH, OBER & CO., their place of business being that of the late firm of SMITH & CO., Nos. 2 and 3, Haverhill street, where they will manufacture and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE,

at the lowest prices. Dealers are invited to call and

D. B. MOREY.

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From the Friends' Weekly Intelligencer. TO THE ADVOCATES OF CAPITAL PUN ISHMENT.

What! would ye swing your Brother's form High up in Heaven's free air? And place the image of your God A dangling victim there? Who gave you power to rend his heart, Or know how deep his guilt, Or judge what provocation came Ere blood by him was spilt? Can ye retrace the length of years Since he commenced this life? And mark the coursing of events, His wrongs, his woes, his strife His battles with untoward fate, His blasted hopes and schemes, His longings for the pure and right, His visionary dreams? Perhaps from life's first early dawn, Ill nestled by his side. His teachings may have been in wrong, And sin his childhood's guide; No mother's voice, perhaps, for him Sent up an earnest prayer, No father at the mercy seat Asked his acceptance there; No sister twined around his heart A soft and gentle spell, Which made an atmosphere of love Wherever he might dwell: Virtue, perhaps, to him was known But as an empty name, And truth, and justice, but the guise Of cowardice and shame: Religion's winning, earnest tones May ne'er within his soul Have spread their influence divine, To purify the whole: Then, would ye swing your Brother's form High up in Heaven's free air, And place the image of your God A dying victim there With all his sins upon his head,

Ere yet it was begun? And could He not, with vengeance swift, Have laid the culprit low, If in His wisdom He had seen It meet to deal the blow? Think you his hand less strong than yours? Are you more just, more wise, That ye with daring hands unrobe The soul that never dies? He whom your God in mercy spared, No mercy meets in you, And yet ye pray- Forgive us, Lord, Perhaps no guilt your pris'ner knows, Although for crime arraigned, And proofs may cluster thickly round, By circumstance maintained; He may be innocent, and stand Before his Maker's sight A spotless one, more pure than you, Who think you act the right : And can ye give him life again, Or mete him right for wrong,

If future time should prove his guilt

Then, dare ye swing your Brother's form

May somewhere else belong?

High up in Heaven's free air,

Before his destined hour,

Yours the avenging power?

Did not that Eye that saw his deed,

And read the thought that caused the act,

Take note when it was done;

Is yours the nat of his days,

When time may tell an innocent Has been suspended there? Suppose he did it,-and suppose Your priests ground him placed, Teaching, repentance may atone, And sinners may be graced-Suppose he does repent, and lies Washed clean before the throne, saint, and And heaven he feels his own; With anxious zeal his spirit craves To fill life's little span With calling all to turn and see God's love to guilty Man. And who, than he once sunk in sin, Can more that love portray? Who preach more truly-Sinners, turn ! Crime may be washed away! Then, could ye hang that saint redeemed, High up in Heaven's free air ? Is earth so full of righteous ones That ye have some to spare? And where your Father mercy showed, Can ye no mercy show? Have ye ne'er sinn'd, that ye must thus Deal the avenging blow? But, if repentance should not come Before his hour of doom, If, unregenerate, you should send Your Brother to the tomb. Think you that ye will guiltless stand Before your Father's eye? Did ye not murder when ye said Your prisoner should die? Or, are your prison-houses full? Have ye no room for one? Is bread so scant ye cannot feed Till life's short course is run? Have ye not bolts and bars enough To hold the victim fast,

When burglars with their thousand wiles

Are there securely cast?

And are ye sure no changing fate

May give to you his place?

Ye cannot fall from grace?

That sin no more ye know?

Or, may not circumstances charge

Your innocence with crime?

Full oft we know it has been thus,

Then, by the danger all must share,

From immemorial time.

That his may be our lot,

By all the bonds of human kind,

Aid to wipe out this blot!

To urge the hasty blow? Have you so conquered evil thoughts,

Can no temptations have the power

Are ye so sanctified in good

Cease not from stirring, till our law Is clear from bloody stain, And reformation-not revenge-In principle sustain! M. T-D

We weep! (for Man has lost 'a friend' In losing thee,) but still Rejoice, that Death so mildly wrought Thy Heavenly Father's will. Peaceful and pangless was thine end; And friendship scarce repines Over a Death so like thy Life-A sequel to thy lines.

Ipswich, England.

From Douglas Jerrold's Weekly.

ON THE DEATH OF BERNARD BARTON.

Reformatory. ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 27, 1847. This morning, I received from you a copy of the proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, with our superscription, which makes it to me more valuable. I am very glad to see this subject mooted in the United States; for what you are doing there will ultimately spread over the world; and if you 'go ahead Americans' do but get rationalized and eman-cipated from days and months and seasons, you will not carry with you, as we English have to our colonies, the ligatures by which we have bound our colonists by sowing the seed of established religions, to restrain the healthy circulation of the mind and mental progress. We are now busy, endeavoring to impose a State Church, and a crafty clergy, upon our colonies, and they are all beginning upon our colonies, and they are all beginning upon our colonies, and they are all beginning to feel uneasy under it, and many are quarrelling with us, and will ultimately throw off this destructive of the Sabbath, which restrict the rights of conscience, and you may worship God, if you can, by binding organization of slugs. Go where they will, they opportunity organization of slugs. working out his own deliverance from igno-

rance, and sin the consequence of ignorance. You will receive, perhaps, more letters herewith doings of the old country. I often abstain from writing to you upon matters passing here, but upon which I feel doubt whether they will be interesting Sunday last, in the Town Hall in this place. A goodto you and your readers, who must, I apprehend, ly number were present, at an early hour, from this yearly and every year, care less about the details of and the adjoining towns. The meeting was called what is going forward in the old country, than many to order at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., by LEWIS of your ancestors did, who passed their early lives in Fond, of this town. SAMUEL DYER was chosen Presit. My interest in what is passing with you is kept ident, and ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Secretary. Parker up by the recollection that your Union is the great Pillsbury, after a few interesting and pertinent rence that Man can govern himself. This was the marks, offered the following resolu grand lesson, that prior to 1783 was needed, and thanks be to God that man is now, through the Eutaught by our schools of theology, and held by the

spirit of the age as it exists in Eu- priate means. rope in relation to social rights, for we here recognize, at least verbally, the truth, the great truth, that God despotism, no meaner or more despicable tyranny, has made of one blood all the nations of the earth,' than for our government to punish individuals for and we do not refuse a man his rights on account of honest labor, or proper recreation, on the first day of the color of his skin, about which we know he was the week, while it is holding sessions of Congress or

Man can govern himself. Kings, priests, hierarchies cities to receive and welcome the President, and are not needed to enable him to till the earth and en- other great men who travel on that day, with milijoy its fruits. Doubtless it is sad enough that the tary parade, martial music, discharge of cannon, and with the great sin of slavery, and that in your govern- acter. mental processes, and in the doings of your people | 3. Resolved, That any and every day may be sane during your elections, and in the motives which in- tified, by deeds of mercy and benevolence, by devisfluence large masses of them, there is much that is ing and executing measures for the salvation of the crooked and bad; but then we have all that and slave, the drunkard, or any other outcast; while any much more under monarchies and aristocracies.

These imperfections are incident to the Being; for that upholds a government, cr builds up a church, seeing that the individual is imperfect, it follows that under which or in which a single slave or slaveholder society must be so, and must be behind the more ad- is permitted to live. vanced minds and impulses of the age. Government, when elective, gives to the world the average only of the morals and wisdom of the nation or people. lenium, it must be those who know so little of God Great and glorious as I consider this testimony borne against the pretensions of aristocracies, hierar- and their own brothers and sisters, brute slaves. chies, princes and kings, yet I can seldom feel the unalloyed enjoyment of the idea, because of the drawback which your 'peculiar institutions' bring to your the worst enemies of justice, liberty and man; and debit as a nation; but, nevertheless, as a whole, you are therefore, in the name of justice and liberty, to have done wonders as a people, and as a democracy; and whilst you possess unstamped newspapers and a free press, you must go ahead, and you will go eloquent remarks from Mr. Pillsbury and James N. ahead, for you spring mainly from a race that ever Buffum, which were continued until half-past 12 has gone ahead, and seems destined to work out a o'clock, when the Convention adjourned for one larger portion of that agency which God has commit- hour. ted to his creatures, than any other of the races.

To return to the subject of your kind present, the nti-sabbatarian principle. There are few who see the the audience was very much increased, nearly filling injury to morals which is involved in the idea of set- the hall; showing that the friends of liberty in Abting one day apart to be observed as holy, and the ington and the adjoining towns are not to be deterred injurious and necessary implication that the other six from doing their duty to the slave, either by a storm need not be kept so holy. Men do not see how large- of rain, or by the storm of indignation and persecu ly this contributes to induce and sustain priesteraft. tion wnich is poured upon them by their enemies. Change only the words, and say it is especially neces- Full liberty was given, at each stage of the meetary that you should act morally one day in seven, ing, for friends or of expression necessarily run into the mind the as- ence were invited to point out any errors, either in sumption, that men might be a little immoral upon the resolutions or remarks. the other six; and when you had once opened the Interesting speeches were made by Mr. Pillsbury, door, would not every man in such a case push it J. N. Buffum and Lewis Ford. Mr. P. spoke eloopen just as wide as would suit his own bulk and quently in behalf of Washington Goode, and a large proportions? I guess if men were allowed this form number of names were obtained upon the petiti of speech and argument in relation to morals, and for commutation of punishment.

The resolutions which had been under discussion should be to sanctify this seventh day morality, that during the day were adopted, and a liberal collection a large portion of those who are content to advocate was taken up, when, owing to the unfavorable state the seventh day religion would wince at the consequences. Suppose there was a commandment which read, Thou shalt keep sober on the Sabbath day. I think many would see in this form of expressing the thought, a license, or, as the lawyers would say, a quasi license, to get drunk on the other six; and then suppose that the men who should find drunkenness prevail in the world, should have the confidence to declare that all the wickedness flowing from the gen- attached to the great and distinguishing principles of eral drunkenness, was because the drunkards did not the man of Nazareth, and carnestly desires their exkeep sober on the 7th day; should we not think tension among men, this is a question of vast importhem absurd or crazy? This Sabbatical stuff will not tance. From the time of Constantine, and perhaps do long. Men will shortly make the distinction be- from a much earlier period, the professed followers of tween a religious and a political observance of a day Christ seem to have regarded the mere forms of their EDWARD SEARCH. of rest.

REV. HENRY WOOD. NEW IPSWICH, N. H., April 14th, 1849.

ture, respecting the Anti-Sabbath Convention, placed clude the worship of God, generally announces the there by your kindness and impartiality, I will try to concluding performance. And you will often hear properly, the world). We answer, noue! but man-kind frequently arrogate to themselves prerogatives What sense is there in all this, if the cerem not predicated in reason. That Moses did assume, in themselves are not held to be actual worship, in the his writings, that this earth was the object of all same sense that a deed of genuine charity is Chris-God's creative energies, and that the sun and system tian? Now, how is this? How shall we determine of worlds that roll in immensity were mere satellites, the truth in this matter? For my own part, I cannot like the jewels of a diadem, set to adorn and beautify accept this notion—this assumption of the nominal this king of worlds, is apparent to all who read church; for to my mind it appears both illogical and with a view to arrive at the meaning of the author. unchristian. Illogical, because it talks of a God who And he would have it thus stupendous, obviously to is offended only at sin, (which we all instinctively adenhance the importance of the advent of the Messiah, mit,) as though we incurred his severe displeasure by of which this world was to be the theatre, and the omitting certain acts which man alone has imposed; Jews the lineage of his incarnation. The supersti- and to propose the building up of the precepts of tion of the Jews is strikingly illustrated in their de- Christianity in the heart and life, by clothing certain struction of the Canaanites, with a view to vindicate ceremonies, of an ever-shifting and arbitrary character, the dignity and wrath of Jehovah; and also their with an intrinsic and permanent virtue of their own, superlative bigotry in the crucifixion of Jesus, be- when Christ, its founder, has declared, in the most cause he came the messenger of peace, to reconcile clear and explicit language, that 'They who worship man to his fellow-man, and consequently to God, the Father, must worship Him in spirit and in truth,' rather than a temporal king, to deliver the Jews from seems to me directly opposed to the genius of the their national calamities, into which they had plung- religion it is designed to honor.

sion into its columns; but if the Journal wishes to be is greatly exaggerated, and very many are self-deenlightened by us, it will politely invite us to its ceived in regard to the benefits they individually desanctum, and we will endeavor to illuminate its rive from them, I am willing to admit that they may pages with reflections possessing the rare quality of be useful to some. But useful for what? Nothing sincerity. We confess to our fears that integrity is else, surely, than to be mediums of the 'divine

wanting in its editor; and this apprehension is founded on his reckless perversion of the proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Conventions. If Henry Wood will It is the "Truth of God," then, however received pursue the rules of 'religious controversy,' laid down in the first period of his chapter on Baptismal Connot rejoice over his regeneration, assuredly rational mortals, inspired with humanity and a love for truth, will. Now, we are decidedly pious in our views respecting the Sabbath, notwith piety may be his impiety, and our fidelity his infidelity; and we would search the Scriptures, and reason with the gentleman, to ascertain our errors, or con vince him of his.

If the Jewish Sabbath was sacred, it was sanctified nies, the ligatures by which we have bound our colo-

Abolish the penal laws respecting the observan press, and they check and suppress much more than ers. But we are determined to strike the chains they oppress. They prevent the healthy agency of from off the captive, and let the oppressed go free.

PENAL SABBATICAL LAWS.

ABINGTON, April 24, 1849.

ropean continent, manifesting earnest aspirations for church, is an unnatural, unwarrantable, and unscriptural assumption; and to compel its observance by I am not unmindful, when I encourage myself and State laws, as the force of public sentiment, is a kind congratulate you upon this great fact as manifested and degree of tyranny which should be resisted in all by the American people to the world, that they are places and at all times, and by all proper and appro-

2. Resolved, That we are conscious of no wors that day, which more than once have ended in dis-But to return again to the great fact that you graceful drunken brawls; while it drills and marches United Statesmen have made known to the world : the army, fights bloody battles, permits towns and other demonstrations of equally objectionable char-

4. Resolved, That if any people under heaver need missionaries and teachers, a Messiah and a miland His government, as to make his own children

5. Resolved, That our Church and Government have both proved themselves, as bodies or institutions,

Notwithstanding the weather proved stormy, yet

arks upon the more morally one day in seven, would not this form subject which had called us together, and the audi-

ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

What is Chrstian worship! To every one who is religion-the reading, singing, praying, communion, baptism, &c .- as constituting, in themselves, to a con siderable degree, the worship of God.

I know very well they will not often, when questioned, directly admit this; yet the fact is too plain, I think, to require any elaborate proof. The very As modesty is not esteemed a virtue by the Con- phraseology of the pulpit proves it. The minister, in gregational Journal, which has deigned to notice the most cases, opens the ceremony by saying-'Let us article in the Liberator of April 13th, over my signa- commence the worship of God, &c.; and 'Let us conexplain the mystery involved in his query, to wit- from the pulpit, the most earnest exhortations to strict What reason the Jews had for national pride in an observance of the 'services of the sanctuary'; the most event that occurred at the creation of man' (more glowing pictures of the benefits resulting from the

Here let it be remembered, the question is not, Are ed themselves through blood and rapine.

We have no claims upon the Liberator for admisforms beneficial? While I believe their impor

lieve that he is worshipping God by the performance myself respectfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON. these 'absurdities'? If you say that he does not To Sir T. F. Buxron, Bart. thus worship God-that he is deluded-will you be kind enough to give me a description of what is Which of the some two hundred Christian worship? sects will you select as a standard? Shall we sit or sects will you select as a standard? Shall we sit or stand, during prayer? Shall we have one, two, or three Sabbath services? Shall we have two hymns and an anthem, with three prayers—or add one prayer and a chant, and deduct a hymn? These questions are questions are quite right in the supposition that I am a You are quite right in the supposition that I am a

the love of God '? The religion of the day seems to To James Havohron, Esq., 35 Eccles street, Dublin regard the love of forms as no slight evidence of a love of God. Fortunately, we have an answer to this Letter from Mr. Haughton to the Editor of the Scottish Temperance Review. question from the lips of one well qualified to speak : If ye love me, keep my commandments, said the great Teacher. His commandments—what were they:

—that we must have set religious forms, and they should be called public worship of God! Not a hint of it from beginning to end. They enjoin not the rouit, from beginning to end. They enjoin not the rouine of the synagogue, but practical righteousness-the living out of the great laws of purity and virtue. Now, if the advocate of public worship, so called, be sincere, when he tells us that he does not hold that his forms are worship, without the presence of this 'love of God,' which is practical goodness, he will, I think, admit the following to be fair and legitimate deductions:—

First, that God is not worshipped, and cannot be worshipped, in the meeting-house, and by forms, but be sincere, when he tells us that he does not hold

through the coming week according to the spirit of Thy Gospel, in dealing justly, walking uprightly, and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world.' Talk of worshipping God in the meeting-house! With as much propriety might you tell the farmer to sow his grain by sitting down in his granary, and amusing himself by turning his seed from one vessel into another. E. R. PLACE.

From the Scottish Temperance Review SIR T. F. BUXTON AND JAMES HAUGH

TON. Exert yourself to the utmost to please every on you meet, and be incessantly careful neither to wound the feelings nor to offend the self-esteem of any in-dividual whatever, are the maxims which form the dividual whatever, are the maxims which form the basis of modern politeness. If the whole world were a supper party, and the business of mankind a quadrille, such maxims would be admirably adapted to the genius of bumanity. But there are affairs of great moment which no man may venture to deal tion to are a fair of the purpose of hanging him? We commend the current to deal tion to are a fair of great moment which no man may venture to deal tion to are a fair of the purpose of hanging him? We commend the current hand to t great moment which no man may venture to deal with, except under the guidance of higher principles than parlor etiquette. There are errors to be corrected, grievances to be complained of, wrongs to be redressed, and such things cannot be done through the silken medium of complimentary phrases. The French soldiers who bowed gracefully to their British dversaries, and invited the n to fire the first volley made themselves ridiculous by the grotesque attempt to transfer carpet tactics to the field of battle. There is a time for every thing—a time to tell a man that you are his 'most obedient servant,' and also a to let him know that if he does not pay you that ev to-morrow, he shall be handed over to the shall be handed money to-morrow, he

tender mercies of the law.

Politeness is said to be the oil that lubricates the joints of society. There would be less of this oil required, if society had fewer joints. Honest stiffness is better than deceitful pliability. The most of the evils that afflict mankind are perpetuated partly by social hypocrisy, and partly by the tendency of 'birds of a feather to flock together.' The embryo thief, beginning his career with peculations from the till, is still within the pale of refor mation : for his relatives are honest, and his pilfering is therefore constantly limited and resisted by the virtuous atmosphere that surrounds him. But he is sent to prison for a time—then released;—and now he mixes with companions whose vices and crimes have nourished into luxuriance a theory not expressed in words in-deed, but still a theory, under the shade of which every enormity may be perpetuated without a pang of conscience. Who shall be able to reclaim him now? The slaveholder, educated in the midst of a society in which the essential wrongfulness of slave-ry is dexterously concealed, and perhaps receiving in England nothing but politeness, when he expected to receive an anti-slavery shock, passes through life detested and deceived. If he were greeted on the shores of Britain with the hiss of honest indignation, his dormant moral powers might be excited to something like healthful action. But, rendered callot on the one hand by early training, and screened on the other by social hypocrisy, he lives a life of selfish indulgence, and dies with as much complacency as

indulgence, and dies with as much complacency as if he were a benefactor of his race.

The men who, through the medium of the strong drink traffic, thrive on the wretchedness of their fellows, occupy a similar position in this country. The heartless white-aproned ruffian, who thrusts the fleeced and drunken victim headlong into the streets, holds up his head in the best society, and occupies holds up his head in the best society, and occupies one of the most conspicuous pews in the church. He is one of the meanest rascals that crawl upon the face of the earth; but society has not the courage to make him aware of the fact. When such atrocious conduct is quietly winked at, it cannot be expected that milder delinquencies connected with the traffic should ever be called in question, much loss rebuked. It is cheering, in the midst of dumb cowardice, to find the following instance of moral intrepidity:

Letter from James Haughton, Esq., to the late Sir T. F.

Dublin, 35 Eccles street, 15th Oct., 1840.

Remedy,' I have read it with, I hope, much benefit. It has created in my mind an increased conviction of

grace' of Truth in its passage to the heart; or 'helps' it to a better life.

It is the 'Truth of God,' then, however received—whether by the aid of ecremonies or without such aid—living and burning upon the altar of the heart, and going with us into every walk of life, by which we truly serve God, and perform before Him a true and christian worship. 'We grant it,' perhaps replies the most rigid of formalists. I beseech you, then, in Christ's name, do not any longer deceive the people and yourselves, by calling your singing and praying, your getting up and sitting down, your repeating of scripture and your changing of robes, the 'public versity of God.'

O, it is lamentable to see how prevalent is the ides, that the infinite and eternal God, like the vainest man on earth, is supremely delighted at the mere shouting of hosannas to His name! that He smiles graciously when we pour forth our bombastic panegyrics of His character, or prostrate our bodies in our misnamed decotions! and that the most unsullied purity and goodness of heart, unaccompanied by any of these popular acts, is much less pleasing to the All Perfect, than a degree of ceremonial observance, with a heart tainted and corrupt!

If forms and ceremonies really constitute, in any sense, or to any degree, Christian scorship, then the church that has the most of them must, so far, be most acceptable to God. Accordingly, the Catholic church is, in this respect, more Christian than the intention god, or a friend of the horrors of the slave trade, and or intention to do share rade on the slave trade, and other distinguished friends of the human race, in your endeavorate with great distinct or to the that acceptable to God. Accordingly, the Catholic intention and the slave trade, and other decisions, and that the must, so far, be most acceptable to God. Accordingly, the Catholic church is, in this respect, more Christian than the catholic church is, in this respect, more Christian than the catholic church is, in this respect, more Christian than the catholi

church that has the most of them must, so far, he most acceptable to God. Accordingly, the Catholic church is, in this respect, more Christian than the Protestant; and those Protestants who hold to the intrinsic virtue of forms, ought, in all consistency, it seems to me, to advocate the papal grandeur, gorgeousness and repletion of religious ceremonics.

'No—no—that is heathenish,' quickly responds the zealous Protestant. Heathenish! is that your strongest objection? You surely do not mean to pay so poor a compliment to your understanding, as to ask me to reject a proposition, merely because it is of heathen origin. No; the true reason, allow me to say, why you spurn the ceremonies of the Romish church, is, because you believe them useless, or pernicious and absurd. But does not the Catholic believe that he is worshipping God by the performance

Sir T. F. Buxton's reply to Mr. Haughton. NORTHUFP'S HILL, near Aylsham, Oct. 27, 1840.

may be pronounced trifling and puerile, by some; but they cannot be so, I think, any further than the idea itself, of worshipping God by our forms and ceremonies, is trifling and puerile.

But, says the formalist, 'we regard the form as valueless, unless we have the love of God with it.'

Well you might. But what are we to understand by the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God? The religion of the day seems to the love of God with it.'

Temperance Review.

35 Eccles street, Dublin. DEAR SIR: satisfy the dealers in intoxicating drinks with 'arguments sufficiently strong,' that their business is injurious, and only injurious to their fellow-men, and therefore immoral. Truths which are clear as the noon-day to other men, are darkened to their yision to the results of the results o

worshipped, in the meeting-house, and by forms, but in the life, and by moral acts.

Second, that the minister should open the meeting by saying, 'Let us cease the worship of God by singing, 'E., and his benediction should be—'Now, Father, we retire from this place of forms, to worship Thee through the coming week according to the spirit of

ing in which public opinion will tell them they must desist from their evil practices.

These kingdoms must abolish the drinking customs which prevail, or their institutions will crumble into the dust, and their people will sink in the scale of nations; for it is impossible that Great Britain and Ireland can maintain a noble position in the face of her demoralising expenditure of sixty to one hundred millions of money annually sent in drunk and maken millions of money annually spent in drunkard making, and in the face of the destruction annually of sixty millions of bushels of grain which God gives us for our sustenance, and not for our demoralisation. The wickedness of Tyre and Sidon was light in com-

> Yours, my dear sir, respectfully, JAMES HAUGHTON.

A Sikh's Difficulty in comprehending Christianity.— The Moolraj has written a letter to Gen. Whish, re-

Home.—The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle, to see a happy fireside.

The Benefits of Heresy.—The Providence Journal says:—'We are very fond of heresy. A strong man breaking away from an old creed is as good as a clap of thunder in the dog-days. He purifies the air.'

Graphic.—Lord Byron describes a party with which he dined, as follows:— Like most parties of the kind, it was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then disputatious, then unintelligible, then altogethery, then inarticulate, and then drunk.'

A Small Chance.—An English paper contains thirteen objections given by a young lady for declining a match—the first twelve being the suitors twelve children, and the thirteenth, the suitor himself.

Lord Gough, the British General in India pompously begins a despatch of the late indecisive actions, by saying—'It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe a great victory to our arms.' The London Examiner compares this to Manse Headrigg's exclamation, in the novel of Old Mortality—'By the help of the Lord, I have leaped over the ditch.' Laconic,-Parson Milton, of Newburyport, an ec-

centric clergyman, was once called upon for a prayer at a Fourth of July dinner, and gave—'O, Lord! deliver us from sham prtriotism, for Christ's sake, amen!'

An article in a Southern paper, announcing a person's decease, says:—'His manes were committed to that bourne whence no traveller returns, attended by his friends,'

LS A young lady engaged in writing, observed to a clergyman present, that she was a Scribe. To which the man in orders, with a sagacity and clerical discernment truly creditable, replied—'and fair I see.'

A Climax.—The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, in calling the attention of the Legislature to the spread of the small-pox, said the disease was a loathsome one, destroyed life, created a good deal of terror, and injured the looks of the inhabitants.

The horses in the 'apostolic stables' of Rome have been seized for the use of the national artillery. The horses so employed, says Punch, are expected to be more than a match for the Pope's bulls.

A Bachelor's Life.—Miss Bremer tells us that the life of a rich bichelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolera-bly flat dinner, and a miserable supper.

Some unknown friend having furnished me with your valuable work, 'The African Slave Trade and its he dips his pen in his heart's blood.

The Sabbath Question.

The Sabbath Question.

PROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garcison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the religious press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Malamethon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jowish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 do per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, and also at 21 Cornhill.

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JOEL SHEW, M. D., EDITOR.

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